THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 132

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Mediation Advances In Labor and Trade

May Day, long made an occasion for extremist displays but actually dedicated to labor as a whole, closes a week of widespread unrest, yet of notable advances in industrial mediation.

Striking British busmen—25,000 in London and 125,000 in the country at large—cast a cloud over Coronation preparations, but the United States sees its new mediatory efforts succeed in some of its most troublesome strikes.

One major strike was averted for at least 60 days. From 15,000 to 25,000 rail freight handlers and clerks in the New York metropolitan area on eight railroads await mediation under the Railway Labor Act of 1934. A board of three mediators is to report in 30 days. Sixty days is the obligatory strike truce.

* * *

In another direction, America's new labor legislation called forth industrial democracy. The National Labor Relations Board conducted its first labor election in the automobile industry. Employees were given ballots to decide which union should represent them in collective bargaining with employers, in this case the Packard Motor Company at Detroit. The C. I. O. union won, 4 to 1.

From the side of management in an industry until recently closed to any but company unions, the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company yielded to demands of the National Labor Relations Board. The firm promised not to interfere with any labor organizations of its employees.

* * *

Other Labor Events

Ford Assembly Plant, Richmond, Calif. Sit-down aftermath ends in agreement.

Minimum Wages. New York State enacts revised law protecting minimum wages of women and children. Old law was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Maine Shoe Strike, Lewiston. Mediation proceeds under difficulties. C. I. O. relief kitchens ruled legal.

Sit-Down Legislation. New York Senate blocks effort to outlaw sit-down. Vermont outlawed it April 9.

Mexico. President Cardenas announces labor minorities to be eliminated in favor of majorities in all regions. Each of four main unions to have exclusive right of collective bargaining in its area. This may mean labor control of Government.

France. Premier Léon Blum emerges stronger following labor agitations.

* * *

Business Speaks

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in annual meeting at Washington, voted for drastic changes in the National Labor Relations Act, called a onesided law in favor of labor. Coercion of labor against government and the public was opposed.

* * *

Economy, Inflation

While labor and business entered new fields, the United States watched related news centering around inflation and government spending. Two concrete plans for economy brought disagreement into Democratic ranks. President Roosevelt threw his support behind the Cannon plan for a permissive cut by him of up to 15 per cent from any departmental budget not legally obligated for payment. Senator Robinson, majority leader, favored instead the Byrnes plan for a uniform 10 per cent cut on all appropriations.

Meanwhile, important measures were passed without any reductions, including agricultural and army bills.

Since a balanced budget may help stem inflation, economy marched beside moves against rising prices. A Public Affairs Committee pamphlet called rising prices "the gravest danger facing the American people today."

Federal action on prices marked time, apparently until the Supreme Court issue is settled; the Senate Judiciary Committee has swung definitely against the plan. The White House ordered pigeonholing of the Miller-Tydings bill to control prices of trade-marked articles in interstate commerce.

* * *

Russian Economics

Moscow meanwhile decreed lower prices. June 1, shoes go down 5 to 12 per cent, woolen textiles, 6 to 11 per cent, etc. July 1, ready-made clothing drops 5 to 10 per cent. Supplies are reported inadequate and prices still beyond the pocketbook of the average worker.

A new standard of quality enters the equation in Russia's claim of having completed the second Five-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

China's Kites Fly Despite Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

China's ancient sport of kite-flying, opposed a few years ago by commercial airlines as a menace to their planes, is now denounced by the Telephone Administration of the Ministry of Communications, which says that "modern progress" should cause patriotic Chinese to avoid any such childishness which is likely to interfere with phone lines.

A letter has been sent to the Shanghai police bureau—but the kites fly gaily on.

Women's League Told World War Not Inevitable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — A new world war is not inevitable, Miss Gertrude Baer of Geneva, Switz., international chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told the United States section of the league at its annual meeting here.

Miss Baer made a vigorous plea for American support of the few remaining democracies in Europe. She was confident that if the "ardent desires of the masses for peace" can be made vocal, war will be avoided. A "slight relaxing" of political tension in Europe in the last two months was reported. "Our duty," she told the women, "is to watch that Spain does not become a second Ethiopia, for the fate of Spain is the fate of Europe."

Again she declared, "Only if democratic forces of the world stand firmly by Czechoslovakia, the last island of democracy in that part of Europe, will it be able to survive."

The American neutrality law, Miss Baer reported, is being interpreted in Europe as indicative of a growing lack of interest in European problems. She urged that the United States accompany its law with a declaration that it will unite with anti-Fascist forces in Europe. Political isolation for one state will prove as impossible in the long run as attempts at self-sufficiency, Miss Baer held.

Continuance in League

She made a plea for continuance of the League of Nations, declaring that if it were disbanded anarchy would follow with fascist nations free to annex any territory they saw fit.

Describing efforts of the League to establish co-operation and friendly relations between women of countries whose governments seem to be involved in misunderstanding, Miss Baer told of special projects on the Polish - Czech, Hungarian - Czech, and on Bulgarian-Hungarian frontiers. Much "courage, tact, and discretion" is necessary, she pointed out, as some governments have al-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Women's Clubs Heavily Oppose Court Changes

Federation Council Votes Nearly 5 to 1 Against President's Plan

Deny Party Lines

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 1—By a vote of 285 to 66 the council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its closing session here today, went on record against President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

The action evidently represents the sentiment of the organization as a whole since 182 clubs, by mail, had cast votes against the plan to 17 in favor, and a poll taken by Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, national president, had brought reports from 25 states with 1468 clubs against changes in the court to 113 for the President's proposal.

The decision was a complete rout for the women from the southern states who tried first to prevent consideration of the resolution, and when that failed, moved to refer it back to committee. Even a last-minute appeal by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, a popular past president of the federation, failed to avert the tide of opposition to the plan.

The southerners had guarded their strategy well. The delegates were prepared for a motion to table, but most of them were taken by surprise when Mrs. B. H. Hues of Albuquerque, N. M., as soon as the resolution was moved by Mrs. T. H. Grimley of Ridgewood, N. J., rose and said simply, "I object to consideration."

The Die Is Cast

The motion is not debatable and requires a two-thirds vote to prevail. As 238 women stood to be counted for consideration to 105 against, it was evident that the advocates of the President's proposal had shown their full strength. After that it was merely a matter of time before the opponents could declare their victory.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., chairman of Legislation, who had sent the resolution to Mrs. Grimley's committee, opened the discussion.

"The question is controversial, and I know it," said Mrs. Sporborg. "It is a big national issue. This federation has not avoided controversial questions in the past. We voted for woman suffrage when we were told

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Egypt Arrives At Crossroads Of Liberalism

Cabinet's Western Trend Resisted by Traditions of Eastern Thought

Coalition Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — Developments of the greatest importance are claiming the attention of the Egyptian Government. Having attained her national independence on signing the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty less than a year ago, Egypt is early being asked to decide the path she is to take in shouldering her responsibilities, whether in the direction of East or West, of conservatism or liberalism, of fanaticism or freedom of thought.

That Egypt, which is eastern geographically, ethnologically, and in its ethical concepts, should be disturbed at the call of western civilization is not surprising. Egypt is definitely heading toward the western path of thought, though tremendous obstructions in her path are being encountered.

Take for instance the strikes and manifestations which have recently taken place at the University of Faculties and Arts and at the Azhar, that most famous university of the Moslem world. The enlightened authorities of the former had for some years patterned its curriculum on that of western universities where religious liberty and non-discrimination between the sexes are recognized.

The Azharists and other retrogressive elements are insisting, however, that the teaching of the Moslem religion should be obligatory and that co-education should be abolished.

Copts Well Educated

It is true that Egypt is officially a Moslem country. It is also true, however, that the Copts (or rather "Qypts," as they are called in Arabic, being racially the true Egyptians or descendants of Ancient Egypt) number well over 1,000,000, while they are generally considered the most intelligent of the educated classes.

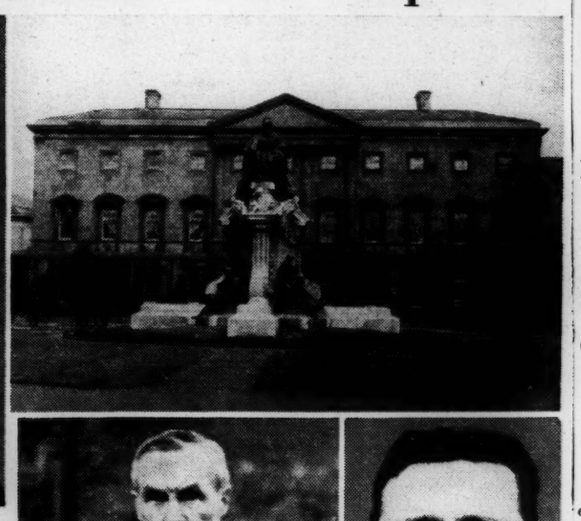
As regards co-education, part of the opposition may arise from the fact that women are competing most successfully with men, showing marked intelligence and aptitude. Their numbers which run into a few hundreds are still, however, too small to have any tangible effect on the "black-coat" unemployment problem which is becoming somewhat acute. In these matters it is confidently believed that freedom will be maintained and strengthened.

The enforcement of Moslem reli-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

De Valera Launches 'Eire' Republic

David Lloyd George
An Original Signer of Treaty in 1921



Donal Buckley
Governor General of Irish Free State

Kaiden-Leystone: Will F. Taylor; © Topical; Wide World

In Irish Free State

Upper Left—Eamon de Valera, President, Executive Council, Irish Free State. Upper Right—Leinster House, Dublin, Where Dail Sits. Lower Right—Arthur Griffith, an Original Signer of Treaty That Established Irish Free State

Free State's New Status to Avoid Direct Break With British Empire

Constitution Sets Up Independence as Sovereign State

Calls for Plebiscite

DUBLIN, May 1 (AP)—A new constitution declaring all Ireland a "sovereign, independent democratic state," was published early today by Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Revolutionary in scope and hailed as a personal triumph for Mr. de Valera, the document declares the "inalienable" right of the Irish people to choose their own form of government and provides for election of a president by direct vote.

The constitution, making no mention of Great Britain or the British King, designates Irish as the national language. Previously, Irish and English had enjoyed equal status, but English now is relegated to second place.

"The Irish Nation," the new constitution reads, "hereby affirms its inalienable sovereign right to choose its own form of Government, to determine relations with other nations and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions."

The second article proclaims the national territory as consisting of "the whole of Ireland, its islands and territorial seas."

The constitution is designed to require no alteration in the event that northern Ireland and the Irish Free State some day are joined.

"Eire," ancient name for Ireland, is designated the official name under the constitution.

The National Parliament would be made up by the President and the two houses, Dail and Senate, in which would be vested exclusive powers for making laws. The Dail members would be chosen through adult suffrage.

The new Senate would consist of 60 members, with 11 nominated by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and 49 elected by the entire state.

Of the 49, three each would be elected by the National University and Dublin University. Others would be chosen to represent the following aspects of national life: language, culture, education, agriculture, fisheries, organized and unorganized labor, industry, commerce, public administration and social service.

A further breaking with British royalty, nobility and traditions is shown in a constitutional prohibition of titles of nobility.

Support of home life is pledged, and the constitution declares that "no law shall be enacted providing for the grant of a dissolution of marriage."

Divorce in other states under civil laws would not be recognized in Ireland.

Another article of the constitution recognizes the special position of the "Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church" as guardian of the faith as professed by a great majority of the citizens.

The state also recognizes the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Ireland, the Religious Society of Friends as well as Jewish congregations and other denominations in Ireland at the time the constitution becomes operative.

How to Pronounce Free State Terms

Irish words in the news sound considerably different than they look. Pronunciations and meanings of a few leading terms follow:

Dail Eireann: Dol (o as in orb), ar'in (a as in care). The Lower House of the legislative body.

Seanad Eireann: San' (a as in add), ad (a as in ask). The Senate, restored by new Constitution.

Fianna Fail: Fee'a (a as in account), na (a as in sofa). The nationalist party, opposed to British control.

Saorstat: Sar' (a as in care, o as in orb), stat (a as in hat). Free State, the Irish Free State.

Looks to Union of North and South Ireland

MakesStateChurch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—The first impression of the new Irish Free State Constitution, summaries of which are featured in newspapers here today, is that Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Free State, has skillfully avoided cutting the imperial painter, despite having established a republic in all but name.

From the imperial viewpoint, interest centers on the article of the Constitution renaming Ireland as "Eire," and claiming the whole of it, including Ulster, as "national territory" over which the Dublin Parliament is theoretically sovereign. It is thought, however, that both the British and the Ulster Governments will be able to ignore Mr. de Valera's claim in view of the qualifying clause "pending the reintegration of Parliament and the Government established by this Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as the laws of the Irish Free State and the like extraterritorial effect."

The present imperial connection

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Dublin Progress To New Basis Of Self-Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty lively years of perspective on the proposed Irish Constitution are invoked by students of Irish history today to convert the periods in that document into a trail of question marks.

Three major lines of development were opened up by the great Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Points in New Constitution

Salient points in the new Irish Constitution are:

Relation to Britain: The new Irish Republic, called "Eire," the old Irish name for Ireland, becomes an independent state, including in law Northern Ireland, as well as the former Irish Free State. Northern Ireland remains outside the rule of Eire until Ireland is united.

Relation to Crown: There is no King of Eire for internal politics. King George VI of the British Commonwealth of Nations is not mentioned in the Constitution. Relations of Eire with the Crown are presumably still governed by the two measures enacted last December, redefining the position of Ireland in the Commonwealth.

President of Eire: Takes over position formerly accorded to the King as symbolic head of the state, plus large practical powers. He is elected directly by the people for a seven-year term. He appoints the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, also the judiciary without consent of the Cabinet. His signature is essential on all laws. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Legislature: The bicameral system is restored. A Senate is set up to replace the one abolished last year. There will be 60 members. A vocational basis will govern election of more than 40 members. Eleven will be nominated by the Prime Minister.

Relation to Church: The Roman Catholic Church is recognized as in a "special position" and representing a majority of Irish citizens. Protestant churches are also named specifically under the guarantee of religious freedom. Divorce is not permitted. Divorced persons will not be married in Eire while the other party to the divorce is living.

Property: Private ownership of property is guaranteed as a right.

Publicity: Free expression of opinion is permitted, but radio, motion pictures and press are not to be used "to undermine public order or morality."

Social Policy: A code of social policy is provided to guide the Legislature, or Dail.

Adoption of Constitution: After debate by the Dail, the Constitution will be submitted to the people. A majority vote is enough for adoption. Eire will come into being 180 days later, as a "sovereign, independent, and democratic state."

Influx Into London Dislocated As Busmen Start Their Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—The whole of London and a greater part of the surrounding country in consequence of a labor walkout—is today entirely without the buses which ordinarily carry in the metropolis area alone a daily average of 5,500,000 people to and from their occupations.

Highways over hundreds of square miles were this morning filled with pedestrians, who customarily reach their daily work by automobile. The walkout, which has occasioned this big public upset at the moment when London is crowded with coronation visitors and football cup final fans, has arisen from a dispute chiefly concerning the hours of work of the drivers of this essential class of transport.

The dispute, which reached a crisis yesterday, and which affects 150,000 busmen, has been going on for more than two years. It raises issues different from those in which the employers are private individuals in that the London buses form part of a unified system of street and suburban road and rail transport, controlled by a government-appointed body known as the London Passenger Transport Board, presided over by Lord Ashfield.

This body works under conditions defined by Act of Parliament, and it claims that the reduction of 30 minutes—namely, from an average of eight hours to 7½ daily—asked for by its workers, are beyond its financial ability to concede.

The strikers are represented by the Transport and General Workers Union, presided over by Ernest Bevin, one of Britain's most prominent trade union leaders.

At present, inconvenience to the public is mitigated by the fact that the weather today has been fine and that the other chief forms of London's local transport, including suburban and underground rail services and also street cars and trolley buses, though controlled by the same trade union, have not up to the present walked out. Nevertheless it is felt that having regard to the essential nature of the transport service, thus suddenly withdrawn, some more effective system of settling labor disputes than that hitherto operative will have to be found, where such concerns as that of public road transport are involved.

Up to the present the walkout has been entirely orderly, no attempt having been made to start alternative bus services. While there is considerable sympathy for the strikers, however, there is also a large measure of criticism alike upon ground that this walkout is part of the general labor unrest here, and also because it at least is capable of being regarded as an attempt to hold the general public to ransom at a moment when the inconvenience likely to be caused is at its maximum.

Loopholes in the Constitution? Possible Steps to Evasion Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—That it is constitutionally possible for Congress to enact legislation as the result of an international treaty which otherwise would be invalidated by the Supreme Court, and that the President also can make binding international agreements by simple executive action, were two little-known possible "loopholes" in the Constitution discussed before the American Society of International Law by Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde of Columbia University at its annual meeting here.

Dr. Hyde, an outstanding authority on international law, explored these two interesting but rarely discussed subjects in a careful manner without expanding the rather sensational questions and conclusions which arose therefrom. But he laid the groundwork of legal interpretation making plain:

1. That as the result of a treaty, the Federal Government can pass legislation which otherwise would be unconstitutional. The point is put in these words by the Supreme Court itself in the migratory bird decision: "There may be matters of the sharpest exigencies for the national well being that an act of Congress could not deal with, but that a treaty followed by such an act could." (Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for the court in Missouri vs. Holland)

2. That "bare association with international affairs" would suffice to clear the way for federal legislation which otherwise would be declared unconstitutional.

Application Discussed

3. "Doubtless, the President, uniting with the Congress through legislative enactment, expressed in a joint resolution or otherwise, is enabled to go far in the field of agreement-making without violating the Constitution, and may probably go farther than the Executive has ever heretofore seen fit to proceed," said Dr. Hyde.

Practical application of these conclusions, which Dr. Hyde left to others, has been discussed behind closed doors for some time in Washington, D. C. The anti-narcotic agencies of the Government, in the Treasury and State Department, are anxious for example, for a curb on the grave national problem of marijuana production and use. This drug is made from a widely-grown weed. Its production cannot be curbed by federal statute, any more than wheat or cotton could under the AAA which was thrown out by the Supreme Court.

But authorities consider that an international treaty, say with Canada or Mexico, could clear the way for a federal crop control law on marijuana. And if on marijuana, why not on sugar or wheat, for example, which have also been the subject of international discussion and difficulties? And why not a federal law as a result of a treaty establishing a maximum work week, or any child labor law, also internationally discussed?

Then arises the question of whether this method of securing legislation through treaties would also work under the executive agreements which the President and Congress or the President alone have frequently made in the past. Dr. Hyde thinks the same constitutional openings do not also prevail, but the subject is open to considerable interpretation both ways.

Possibility Considered

The possibility of prohibiting production of marijuana by treaty already has been considered by American anti-narcotic negotiators at Geneva, and there is considered to be a distinct chance that this method will be used.

Extension of the Marijuana meth-

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Market Upset Causes World Readjustment

Is Closely Tied to U. S. Gold Price and Brakes on Inflation

Stocks Off 25 P. C.

Collapse of British Commodity Pool Played Big Part in Break

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The electric threads that link the money markets of the world tingled this week as they have rarely done in recent history, and left exchanges of Europe and America breathless and subdued with fast-moving events.

On Wednesday, American stock-market averages touched a new 1937 low, at which point they had lost about 25 per cent of the two-year rise that began in April, 1935. Recovery, however, has apparently set in.

In Washington, Lionel D. Edie, a leading gold authority, declared before the United States Chamber of Commerce "the financial centers of the world have decided that the American price of $35 an ounce for gold is going to drop." The same day brought the year's largest gold-buying by American banks, for federal account.

Waves of stock selling emanating from London and the Continent unsettled Wall Street and at one point produced an off-the-record reassurance from a high Administration official that no permanent unsettlement is anticipated. With recession of European selling, a firmer tone promptly developed, and steadiness reasserted itself.

No Gold Change, U. S. Says

The United States Treasury has repeatedly denied that any change in gold is contemplated. In the House this week a resolution was offered by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York to prohibit further gold purchases by the Treasury at more than $25 an ounce.

In the light of all these events, Washington and the country at large, not to mention foreign markets, are trying to reappraise the whole situation. What is happening in the mysterious realm of international finance, they ask, that has sent this monetary temblor around the globe?

As far as the best judgment in Washington goes, two different matters seem to have played their independent part in the temporary upset. The immediate factor was a commodity speculative movement in London which grew unsettled about a fortnight ago, and finally had to unload its commitments, with an echo heard all over Wall Street.

Second, and most important in the long run, was the new financial aspect in the United States. America's general economic policy, as it is seen here, is now in transition—a transition from a program of stimulation to a program of stabilization. In other words, according to this view, part of the jar to money markets this week was the jar of anti-inflation brakes going into effect.

British Move Long Felt

As far as the British commodity speculation goes, this movement has been in evidence for some time, and leadership in the world advance in copper, rubber and other raw material prices has come from London, where Government spending in the rearmament program has produced a boom.

Along came Neville Chamberlain's heavy tax proposals, however, insuring that business would not be permitted to make inordinate profits, coupled with rumors a fortnight ago that the United States Treasury would stop paying the high price of $35 an ounce for the world's gold.

The latter statement itself, though denied by the United States Treasury, expressed the growing feeling that American inflationary price rises would not continue indefinitely. These and other factors unsettled the markets with selling, which—at least according to the official Washington view—was a British, rather than an American affair. Commodity prices have reached a more normal basis, it is now felt.

As for the broader matter of America's general economic program, the transition in policy is borne out by the facts themselves.

When Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933 every effort was exerted to secure an advance in prices. The wholesale commodity price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had dropped catastrophically from 96 in July, 1929, to 59.6 in March, 1933.

Inflation Was Invited

Inflation was offered to replace deflation, spurred on by the insistence of a debt-burdened public. Government spending on a vast scale was instituted. A cheaper dollar was established and the price of gold was raised from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. On May 7, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt announced "the definite objective of raising commodity prices." For the most part, financial opinion has supported these inflationary steps in so far as they were used to combat the depression.

Now, however, conditions have changed. An incipient boom is en-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

New Eire State to Retain Ties Within British Empire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Irish Free State — with a characteristic gesture—appears to have banged its back-door on the British Empire, but left its front door wide open to co-operation with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The actual effect of the new Constitution, the draft of which was announced yesterday by Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, Irish Free State, will depend upon interpretations yet to be made.

But the fact that the Constitution avoids specific mention of relationships with Great Britain need not be interpreted as a severance of those relations. It indicates, rather, that the Constitution is intended exclusively to regulate the domestic affairs of Southern Ireland. Empire relations are to be governed by other provisions which are permissible under the somewhat ambiguous clauses of the new document.

"Eire" Is to Emerge

These provisions, regulating the relations between the Irish Free State—it will be the republic of Eire when Mr. de Valera's reorganization becomes effective—were enacted last December. At that time, when the Free State was called upon to pass the legislation recognizing the abdication of Edward VIII and recognize George VI's accession to the throne, a complete re-ordering of relations was brought about.

Two bills were rushed through the Dail. The first removed the King from all internal activities of the Free State and abolished the office of Governor General. This legislation followed lines which had been anticipated for some time.

The second measure which orders the relations between Southern Ireland and the Empire, provided that consular and diplomatic representatives of the Free State abroad would be appointed by the Executive Council of the Free State. But at the same time the measure declared that, so long as the Free State was associated with the dominions, and so long as the King was recognized by Australia, Canada, Britain, New Zealand and South Africa as the symbol of co-operation between those nations, the consular and diplomatic appointments would continue to be made by the Crown "with the advice" of the Executive Council.

International Links

Thus, Southern Ireland retained for itself the advantages of the service of British consular and diplomatic personnel.

The measure also authorizes the King to act for the Free State in the "conslusion of international agreements" so long as action in similar capacity is embodied in the Crown for the other members of the Commonwealth.

The wide latitude thus remaining for co-operation within the Empire is indicated by the phrases in the new constitution which refer to external affairs:

"For the purpose of the exercise of any executive function of Eire in, or in connection with, its external relations, the Government may to such extent, and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be determined by law, avail itself of or adopt any organ, instrument or method of procedure used or adopted for the like purpose by the members of any group or league of nations with which Eire is or becomes associated, for the purpose of international co-operation in matters of common concern."

The retention of the Empire tie, which appears implicit in these arrangements, has an economic background which can not be lost sight of in the midst of the political alterations that have been developing since the Fianna Fail Government came into office.

More than 90 per cent of the Free State's agricultural products are absorbed by the British market and the endangering of this export field is not commensurate with the ultimate interests of Ireland, despite temporary estrangements which have arisen in the past.

Similarly, such matters as the protection afforded Ireland by the British navy and the status which the Irish emigrants enjoy throughout the Empire provide ties which are not expected to be broken by the new constitution, despite the fact that it sweeps away the British authority within Free State domestic affairs.

In fact, at the time of the debates on the passage of the Constitution and Executive Authority bills of last December, President de Valera specifically stated that their intent was not to sever the empire tie. Such statements however, must be re-examined in the light of new developments.

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Christian Science Coronation Center Opened in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—The Christian Science Hospitality Center at 130 Regent street, in preparation of which 10 London churches have united, opened its doors today for the reception of visitors.

There were many expressions of delight at the beauty and dignity of the premises and the arrival in London simultaneously of the Coronation issue of The Christian Science Monitor is convincing proof of a constructive contribution to the unusual conditions attendant upon the coronation celebrations.

The appearance of the spacious room in which this hospitality center is lodged has been greatly enhanced by the generous loan of tapestries and antique furniture.

Much interest has been expressed in many lands at the opening of this center, visitors from the United States and continental countries having already presented themselves. A distinguished ex-officer of the German Army was actually one of the first to arrive.

Moscow Opens 85 Miles of New Canal

Connecting Volga and Moscow rivers proved stupendous task—283 locks to lift vessels over watershed—100,000 prisoners employed on huge project.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Half an hour by motorcar beyond Moscow's city limits to the north, east and south, one has seen recently great construction camps, deep excavations, hundreds of men and women digging and hauling dirt, mixing and placing cement, serving powerful machines. Here and there among these active laborers sit uniformed guards, with rifles across their knees. For these men and women are prisoners, and for five years they have been building the Moscow-Volga Canal, which is now opened to traffic as of May 1.

The canal runs for 85 miles between Ivankovo village on the Volga to the Moscow River just north of the capital. It brings the Volga's sparkling waters to Moscow, assuring an abundant water supply to Russia's greatest city, and converts Moscow into a port, connected through the old Marinsky canal system with the Baltic and White Seas in the north and the Caspian Sea in the South. In a few years, when the Volga and Don Rivers have been joined by another canal, it will link Moscow by steamer with the Azov and Black Seas as well.

Difficult Task

Engineers had no easy task. The Volga and Moscow rivers are separated by a watershed, so that a continuous one-level waterway was out of the question. Engineers arranged a "stairway of locks," consisting of 283 units, through which the Volga's waters are lifted to a reservoir on the watershed, and thence will be released down the southern slope to Moscow. Powerful pumping stations have been completed near the Volga to force water 27 miles up the northern slope. Concrete locks larger than any previously constructed in Russia will lift steamers up the slope and let them down on the other side.

This project, the largest yet undertaken in Russia, was entrusted to the Gay-pay-oo (state police), since reorganized under the Commissariat of the Interior. This organization had proved, by construction of the Baltic-White sea canal, that it could utilize prison labor to complete large projects efficiently and cheaply. The G. P. U. enrolled an army of more than 100,000 men and women for this work; they were brought from all parts of the Soviet Union.

Elaborate machines, most of them built in Russia, played a large part in this construction. Technical personnel, with the experience gained on the White Sea canal, supervised the work.

Reforming Prisoners

Soviet authorities claim that they have discovered a means to reform prisoners by setting them such grandiose tasks. In the "corrective labor camps" of the Moscow-Volga Canal, according to S. Firin, chief of construction, "every law breaker is reformed by means of labor, regardless of whether he was a conscious class enemy, an incorrigible criminal or a proletarian who had slipped away from his normal course of life."

Although always under guard, the prisoners live fairly normal lives. Each construction camp has schools, clubs, libraries and theaters. Dormitories are crude and crowded, but efforts are made to keep them clean and sanitary. The families of many prisoners have joined them, and wives are given work at regular wages, while schools and nurseries are provided for children. Political instructors endeavor to convert every prisoner to Communism.

They Seem Contented

The prisoners are warmly clothed and seem to be well fed and fairly content. It is impossible to know how far prisoners have been reformed, or whether political offenders and their families have submitted quietly to daily association and equal treatment with hardened criminals.

The Moscow-Volga canal is an important link in the Soviet scheme to "remake Russia's geography." It is the second of a series of canals designed to break down the internal and external isolation of Russia. The first, the Baltic-White Sea canal, completed in 1933, connected Leningrad through the Svir and Marinsky canals with the White sea, opening up the timber and mineral resources of Karelia. The second, the Moscow-Volga canal, involves about seven times as much work. Another army of prisoners is at work on a third canal, connecting the Caspian sea with the Sea of Azov. Later in 1937 work will begin on a 50-mile-long canal between the Volga and Don rivers which will unite all the seas and rivers of European Russia in one vast system of which Moscow will be the center.

All these canals permit the development of electric power and irrigation schemes, which will provide electricity for cities and collective farms and will open up several hundred thousand additional acres to cultivation. Old waterways are simultaneously being dredged and widened to permit eventual navigation by vessels up to 600 tons.

New Moscow suburbs are being laid out along the Moscow river and the new canal. The Volga's waters will change the shallow Moscow river beyond recognition, and, will permit regular steamer traffic between the capital and dozens of near-by towns. River fleets and barges are under construction, which will be used to convey passengers and freight to new "garden suburbs" in the pine forests along the river and canal banks. Virgin forests come almost to the edges of the capital.

The Government proposes to assign to prison labor the whole series of canals, as well as the arterial highway system upon which construction already has begun. The authorities claim that prisoners are aroused to pride in their "Socialist Fatherland" when they are given important tasks. A number of the prisoners working on the Volga-Moscow canal will be decorated by the Government with the completion of the canal. All of the prisoners unite in celebrations arranged for the opening of the canal. In this way, declare Soviet leaders, the prisoners, whether habitual criminals or political offenders, become "re-educated as useful members of our society of workers."

By a Staff Artist

Another Link in Soviet Waterways

New Moscow-Volga Canal Brings Soviet Capital Nearer to Baltic and White Seas

Free State Status Avoids Break With Its Empire Ties

(Continued From Page 1)

is dealt with in the article which, though somewhat obscure, is believed here to allow the rest of the British Commonwealth to take the view that Eire has not actually contracted out of that membership, although all mention of the King is studiously avoided.

The article in question says: "For the purpose of the exercise of any executive functions of Eire in or in connection with its external relations, the Government may, to such extent and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be determined by law, avail of or adopt any organ, instrument or method of procedure used or adopted for the like purpose by members of any group or league of nations with which Eire is or becomes associated for purposes of international co-operation in matters of common concern."

Believed "Harmless"

What this means, nobody here is prepared to say, but it seems harmless. Anyway, it is the only reference, direct or indirect, in the new constitution to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As regards other aspects of Mr. de Valera's draft, it is noted that though the Roman Catholic Church is given a specially privileged position, other Christian denominations which are already established in Ireland are recognized. The Jewish religion also receives official recognition. But the constitution says that no divorce laws may be enacted.

Another first impression that has claimed attention here is that Mr. de Valera has adopted the American plan of making the Supreme Court the arbiter of whether any law is constitutional.

Dublin's Home Rule Steps

(Continued From Page 1)

Irish settlement which culminated in 1921; none of them is closed or comes to a head in today's new blue prints of Eamon de Valera.

First: The line of partition which was river between North and South in 1920, as the Irish Free State started on its way to Commonwealth status, is unaffected directly by the new document. A few indefinite clauses beg the question whether there shall or can be one undivided Irish nation.

Stretching the Cord

Second: The gradual stretching of the cord which bound Free State and British Empire throughout the intervening years, has not reached any discernible snapping point in the new charter. Once again, it is seen that the language in key phrases of the text is the language of the politician—designed to accommodate many conflicting opinions and to alienate none of them permanently.

Third: The social revolution which has fermented the Free State's economic ingredients in the last decade, and greatly modified its tenacious, old-style, automatic capitalism, is not drastically accelerated by any portions of the new document, which can be uncovered at first glance today. Only the future, it is argued, and a tempering of the constitution in the cold water of politics, could show whether it would materially increase the power of the de Valera Government and operate to discourage opposition.

Roots Go Deep

The roots of these three basic lines of Irish development go far deeper, the scholar will say, than the soil of so superficial a study as modern history. But the layman's questions pertinent to the news of today may be answered briefly by turning back to the Ireland after the World War. Then, it was an integral part of the British Kingdom.

Its representatives sat in the British Parliament; it was governed from Westminster. The two islands had one King, one law, one nationality.

But guerrilla warfare between Irish and British patriots put an end to that. The advantages and the centuries-old abuses of British rule are still a chip on the shoulders of both factions, and subject to heated debate; but apart from the rights and the wrongs, the pressure against British rule reached the explosion point.

The Easter Rebellion of 1916, the Black and Tan war with Britain in 1919 and 1920, snapped the most stringent bonds of kingdom, separated loyal North from independent South, and set up a dominion with a generous measure of internal self-government.

Then came civil war, and the record of history is blurred by a tragic smudge of burnt gunpowder. Those who wanted complete independence, including the redoubtable Eamon de Valera, were beaten back by those who were willing to accept the partition, and hoped to regain the North by other means than force.

Yet the victory in the end went to the vanquished. Those who stood with Mr. de Valera, their sword broken, took to the ballot. And despite periodic eruptions of violence, slowly during the twenties they wooed the Government which they had failed to seize—and won it.

And with the growth of Mr. de Valera's political power, social and political revolution began to chemicalize. Ireland's economic structure was still back in the stage of great rigidities of landed wealth and poverty, and of a one-sided crop system which alternately lifted and crushed with weather and prices. The question was not whether there would be change, but how fast and how intelligently. Mr. de Valera took a middle-left path, angered the conservatives, disappointed the radicals, and frequently barely maintained himself above the combined opposition.

Attrition likewise gradually wore away the imperial bonds. The Oath of Allegiance to the Crown was dropped by Mr. de Valera; then the residue of medieval land annuities and apeals to the Privy Council in London; then the "pro-British" Senate; and finally the post of Governor General in the legislation of last December.

Still in Transition

But Ireland today still remains very much in transition, despite the seeming landmark character of a new constitution. The partition issue eludes the grasp of the Republicans of the South, as ever. Imperial bonds are still dominated by the inexorable fact of more than 90 per cent of Irish trade with Britain—the de Valera move toward some self-sufficiency can only grow with the snail's pace of all major economic transformations. And social revolution still seethes in common with the world's capitalism — uncertain whether its trend is toward greater government power or a revised, revitalized individualism.

And the de Valera opposition mends its fences.

Plane-Battleship Debate Revived By España's Sinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—Sinking of the Spanish rebel battleship España renews the interminable discussion as to the rival lethal virtues of the battleship and the airplane.

The España has apparently been sunk owing to its inability to defend itself against air attack, but the experts consider this case meaningless.

The España, it is pointed out, carried only 1½-inch of tieck armor. Modernized American battleships are protected by an upper armored deck which in some places is over six inches thick supplemented by a second lower armored deck of two inches. The Españ carried only three obsolete anti-aircraft guns. Recently modernized American battleships have eight large and 12 small anti-aircraft guns all capable of rapid fire and automatically sighted and trained.

In other words, say these authorities, the España was little better than a target ship for the attacking bombers which could come down over her with almost no danger to themselves. Further, with poor compartmentation and almost no deck armor she was exceptionally vulnerable to bombing.

The incident, however, may prove of some importance in the Spanish war. Although extremely old, the España was a battleship and carried eight 12-inch guns which made her of some value to the rebels as a method of bombarding ports or sea coasts held by the Government. She was one of the two battleships in the Spanish navy. The other, the Jaime Primero, is on the Government side and has been used to some effect for the same purpose of bombarding hostile coasts. The loss of the España gives the Government possession of the last floating Spanish battleship and therefore counteracts to some extent the advantage in cruisers.

The rebels have still the two best ships in the Spanish navy, the two heavy 10,000-ton cruisers Baleares and Canarias both completed within the last five years. They also have one of the three 8000-ton cruisers, the Almirante Cerera. The Government, on the other hand, has two 8000-ton cruisers, the Libertad and Cervantes, and one very light 5000 cruiser, the Mundez Nunez. The Government, therefore, now has three light cruisers and one battleship against two heavy and one light cruiser for the rebels. The Government also has all but one of the destroyer fleet which totaled 18 units at the beginning of the war and whatever of the original 11 Spanish submarines which are still in operation. Probably several destroyers and submarines have been lost.

Political Group Incorporation Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1—Veto of the so-called political corporations bill by Senator Philip M. Kleinfeld (D), of New York City, was urged on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by the Loyal City Democracy, Inc., supporting Frank J. Prial. Benjamin Gassman, secretary of the organization, told the Governor it would stifle the free expression of political thought and make county committees dictators.

The measure, which was passed by both houses this week, would require county chairmen of the regular parties to consent to the incorporation of any independent body using "Republican," "Democratic," or similar words in its name.

Mr. Gassman charged that the bill was "undemocratic and unconstitutional," and that it had no place on the statute books.

"The bill is a clear and deliberate attempt to grant to a county committee the exclusive privilege of franchise to determine whether those who may not be in sympathy with it can incorporate under the general or membership corporation laws of the State." He quoted from the dictionary to show that "Democratic" and "Republican" were merely names descriptive of the form of government as conceived by each of these parties. No party, he said, had a proprietary right in those names.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

Year Plan nine months ahead of schedule. Airplane production is being Americanized. Also, a drive against graft among high officials and unions is under way.

★ ★ ★

Italy Curbs Prices

Vigorous action to keep prices down and wages up is announced for May 9 by Rome, in honor of the first anniversary of the new Italian Empire.

★ ★ ★

New Guffey Act

While court plans are delayed, the New Deal continues to re-enact outlawed laws in passable form. On Monday the Guffey-Vinson soft coal bill was signed. Minus the outlawed provisions for fixing hours and wages, it sets up codes and provides for minimum prices to be fixed by coal commissions. The seven-member National Bituminous Coal Commission was at once appointed. It represents miners, producers and the public.

★ ★ ★

Grass Juice and the Cosmos

Lest the news appear all political or economic, London reports grass juice for horses. It's serious, dietetic, and all that.

★ ★ ★

Also non-political: Harvard researchers report discovering a new "building block of the universe," neither photon, neutron, positron, nor electron, in cosmic rays.

★ ★ ★

Neutrality

While Madrid restored civil rule and the Basque capital of Bilbao dug into its last lines of defense, the United States Congress quickly passed the new neutrality act. The bill was rushed to the President on his fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill enacts the "cash-and-carry" policy, a new feature over the old joint resolution, already amended, in view of Spain's "international civil war," to cover such wars.

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In Madrid, a Socialist baker heads the new Municipal Council. General Miaja, former military governor, is now limited to military operations.

Impartial foreign correspondents give stock numbers of German planes and equipment seen in the bombings of Guernica, ancient former capital of the Basques. Berlin hotly denies the charge. British opinion boils. More British food ships succor Bilbao. Evacuation of women and children begins. The España, Gen. Francisco Franco's only battleship, 15,452 tons, was sunk by Loyalist aircraft off Bilbao—the first warship sunk by air bombs in combat anywhere.

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Belgium, traditionally neutral, was freed of her obligations to fight for Britain or Frahce under the Locarno treaties, although there are hints that she still contemplates some form of military guarantee to her democratic neighbors. The larger powers will still help Belgium, who pledges to enter no bilateral treaty contrary to the League Covenant.

★ ★ ★

Irish Republic

From Erin to Eire is not so far, but Eire spells all the difference to Irish nationalists, for it is the name of the new Irish Republic, just announced by Eamon de Valera. The draft Constitution separates internal affairs of the Irish from British control, but Eire is to remain within the Commonwealth.

The relations with the Sovereign are attenuated but not completely severed.

Details of Irish Constitution; Britain and Irish Free State —Pages 1 and 2.

★ ★ ★

Toward Freer Trade

Although the London Sugar Conference has not lived up to hopes in some quarters that it would start a new trend toward world economic co-operation, it saved itself from the rocks and adopted a quota system. The term is for five years, fixing yearly output at 3,600,000 tons.

Another move to regularize trade occurred in Canada, which valued the German mark at 32 cents for duty purposes. Fluctuations of the mark had hindered trade.

★ ★ ★

Germany also inaugurated a private clearing system for American cotton. Through "inland accounts," American exporters can exchange cotton for German goods. Germany hopes to extend the method to other needed raw materials.

Belgium, charged with exploring possibilities for world economic and financial stabilization, learned Germany's three conditions for co-operating. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht listed them to Maurice Frère in Berlin: 1. A gold loan of 1,000,000,000 marks. 2. Debt reduction. 3. Access to raw materials.

★ ★ ★

British Finance

A stock market slump recalling 1931 slowed but did not prevent complete subscription of Britain's £100,000,000 defense loan. It is the first installment on the £400,000,000 authorized in five years for arms. A special issue of small bonds went as low as £5.

★ ★ ★

Religion in the News

From China comes the story of how Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, focal figure in China's new unification, testifies to having been sustained by reading the Bible during his captivity in Sian some time ago.

The American Bible Society at New York reports heavy demands for translations into many languages.

In Germany, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike felt this week the pressure of civil laws and trials.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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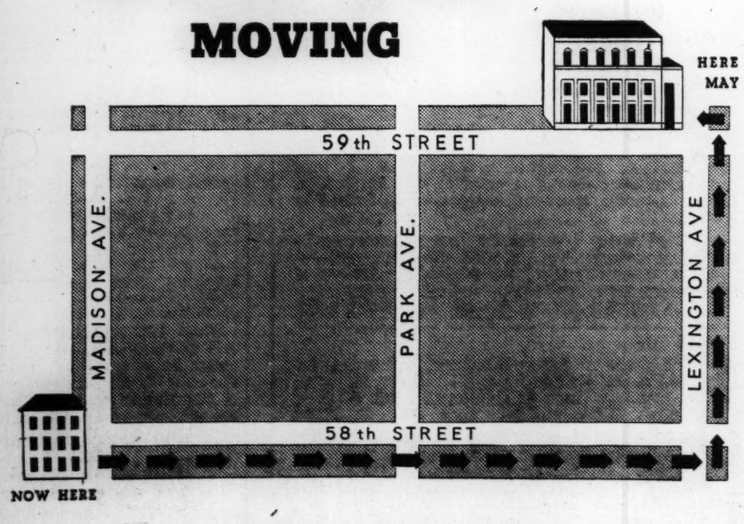

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New Tales of Terror Unfold In Week of Soft Coal Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—The bald recital of facts testified to in the past week before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee give a more vivid picture of conditions in that mountain-rimmed soft coal barony than any descriptive writing could. Evidence has been presented that:

1. Sheriff Theodore R. Middleton, accused of anti-union terrorism in behalf of coal operators, owned little property on taking office Jan. 1, 1934, and on income limited to $5000 a year and fees, has since acquired, with wife, property valued at $102,728. Sheriff Middleton admitted on the stand interchanging official and personal accounts and refused to comment on charges of receiving a "kick-back" from deputies, or alleged stock market speculations, on the ground that such answer "may tend to incriminate me."

2. Marshal A. Musick, Baptist preacher and union organizer, and his wife, told of the killing of their 20-year-old son, Feb. 9, allegedly by deputy sheriffs. "I told Bennett to take good care of his mother and the other children," Mr. Musick said. "He said he would, and not to worry. That was the last thing he ever said to me," said the father in tears.

Mrs. Musick told how a fusillade of shots poured into the living room a few hours after her husband had left the mine-camp home; the first shot, she thought, was an ordinary explosion of coal in the fireplace; she did not know her son was killed till she turned on the lights and found him on the floor. She and her other two children were wounded.

3. Hugh Taylor, a deputy sheriff, testified that Wash Irvin, another deputy, invited him to go with a group in an automobile to shoot-up the Musick House Feb. 9, how he declined; how his own car was stopped Feb. 20, by Deputies Irvin and Frank White and another while he was riding in company with David Sullenberger, 21-year-old lad; how he was repeatedly shot and left for dead; how Sheriff Middleton refused to take action; and how Sheriff Middleton later offered him $2000 to go into hiding in the mountains after a Senate subpoena was served on him to come to Washington and testify. David Sullenberger corroborated the story of the shooting and the identification of the deputies. Asked if he cared to comment, Irvin told the Senate committee he had nothing to say.

4. William C. Johnson, burly Harlan deputy, openly boasted as witness of terrorizing miners to prevent unionization; said he took pay and instructions from Sheriff Middleton and Pearl Basham, manager of the Harlan-Wallins Coal Company; that he and a gang "went out thuggin'" against organizers, and laughingly described various assaults he had perpetrated in the "open season" against the union.

5. Daniel Boone Smith, commonwealth attorney of Harlan, admitted receiving monthly retainers from three coal companies, besides his official salary. Evidence was put in the record of dismissal of charges of assault, depredations, and murder in the district by Smith, and showing that a special grand jury called this year to investigate the shooting of Musick's son, gassing of a Harlan hotel, and wounding of a union miner was composed of relatives of persons implicated, of sheriff deputies and coal officials.

6. Sheriff Middleton, again put on the stand yesterday, admitted Frank White and Wash Irvin came to his home and gave him Taylor's two revolvers, telling him they had shot Taylor. Middleton testified White is still a deputy, because "officers are not dismissed until they are convicted." He finally said, "I guess a large part of the crime and violence has been committed by my deputies."

7. Recalled to the stand, George Ward, secretary of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association, testified Ben Unthank, alleged leader in the Harlan reign of terror and witness whom the committee has sought in vain to subpoena, is still on the pay roll of the association. Although Unthank is in hiding, "his salary checks are piling up," said Ward. The committee cited evidence to show Unthank's salary and expenses in February exceeded $2300. He went into hiding in the middle of March.

Summing it all up, the La Follette committee is looking into the law to see whether criminal action can be taken.

The evidence of Middleton and Ward shows no indication of repentance or apology, an the pay continued to Unthank indicates conditions are as yet unremedied.

Across the Mist of Years

Jessie Tarbox Beals

Brooklyn Bridge, 1916

A Photograph Taken Accidentally From a Fall River Boat

Railroads Agree To an Increase in Tax on Pay Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 1—Members of the Association of American Railroads approved an increase of one-half of 1 per cent in the pay roll tax for the railroad retirement fund at a meeting here Friday.

This makes the graduated scale of pay roll taxes begin at 5½ instead of 5 per cent as recently agreed upon by railroad management and labor in their retirement fund plan drawn up and approved by them. The recommendation for the increase was initiated by the United States Treasury Department. It also brings the tax scale in line with the schedule incorporated in the railroad bill introduced by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina now pending in the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, it was reported.

The taxes are paid into the United States Treasury, it was explained, and then paid out by it in annuities under the railroad retirement plan, but it seems that the Treasury Department claimed that the rate should be increased and the railroad management has now approved the increase.

This is a further step in the long road traveled by railroad employees and employers in obtaining legislation to fit their retirement problems, it was said. The original act dealing with a retirement plan provided for a tax on salaries of employees paid on the basis of the pay roll and a tax onsalaries of employers up to $300 a month. This was declared unconstitutional.

Then labor drafted a bill making two separate acts, one dealing with the tax and one dealing with the retirement plan. This last act was contested in court and is now pending in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, it was explained. The railroads say though that they don't intend to hush this case.

In the meantime, railroad labor and management drafted a new retirement plan. Under this agreement, a graduated scale of pay roll taxes, divided equally between employers and employees, was provided, beginning at 5 per cent for the first three years 1937 to 1939, 5½ per cent for the next three years 1940 to 1942, 6 per cent for the next three years 1943 to 1945, 6½ for the next three years 1946 to 1948, and 7 per cent on and after Jan. 1, 1949.

The revised plan provides for a graduated scale of pay roll taxes starting at 5½ per cent on Jan. 1, 1937, 6 on Jan 1, 1940. It provides 6½ per cent on Jan. 1, 1943, 7 per cent on Jan. 1, 1946, and 7½ on and after Jan. 1, 1949, it was xplained in the meeting.

The association also adopted an expanded plan for railroad advertising in newspapers and general advertising to continue the campaign for a better understanding and appreciation of railroad problems, progress, and achievements. It is expected that newspaper advertising for 1937 will exceed that of 1936 which was approximately $4,500,000.

Segregation Law Signed For Negro Bus Passengers

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30 (AP)—Gov. Olin D. Johnston today signed an act which requires segregation of white and Negro passengers on commercial buses.

"This is a law which should have been enacted before," the Governor said. "I was surprised to hear that conditions have been so unsatisfactory in some parts of the State . . . I think it (the law) should be strictly enforced and that there should be no hesitation in enforcing penalties against violators."

The act prescribes that buses shall set aside rear seats for Negroes and keep them to those sections.

Brooklyn Bridge and a Man Who Believed in Wire Rope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A visiting Englishman, staring reflectively through a violet fog wreathing the Washington Arch here, as the light wind brought an intricate pattern of hooting fog horns up from the Battery, said, "I saw the Brooklyn Bridge the last time I was here, and I have been wondering ever since who built it, and what he was like."

John August Roebling began the Brooklyn Bridge, and his son, Col. Washington A. Roebling, finished it. John Roebling also built the Cincinnati - Covington Bridge, which withstood the Ohio River floods this spring. It was opened in 1856 and he could have told you then that it would stand floods. He was a man of uncommon confidence but, when he was planning Brooklyn Bridge, men of great engineering knowledge and equal conservatism listened to what he said.

It is a strange thing, how many people have wondered about the man who built Brooklyn Bridge. Not only who he was, but what he was like.

Overcame Criticism

Well, in the first place, while Col. Washington A. Roebling built the bridge, it was his father, John A., who planned and designed it, and overcame the criticism which found frequent expression in such statements as one made by Gen. Joseph Swift in 1836 when he said, "Why don't they build a dike, instead of a bridge? As there is a good ferry service between Manhattan and Brooklyn, I should like to know who would cross over on a bridge if one was right in front of him?"

John Roebling was born in the ancient, walled town of Muhlhausen, Thuringia, in 1806. His father had a little shop, was prosperous, easy-going, liked to sit and talk with the local burghers and saw no reason to bring up his children to wish to seek broader fields. His wife, Christina, however, encouraged her children—nine of them, of whom John was the third son and fifth child, to believe that Muhlhausen need not necessarily be the boundary of their lives. They went to the public schools, and then to the city gymnasium. Then John began to tutor under Ludwig Lics. When the latter went to visit his parents at Eschwege, young Roebling took occasion to go along, and prepared to take the "builder's examination."

Studying successively with the great mathematician, Doctor Ephraim Unger, and Hegel, the philosopher, he became friendly too with Friederich August Stuller, consulting architect to Friedrich Wilhelm IV. It was perhaps the study with Hegel that gave the greatest impetus to his habit of thinking independently, and relying on the validity of his own conclusions—factors which, as much as any, made the man who was to become "the father of the suspension bridge," an engineer to be recognized the world over.

Heard of Suspension Bridges

When he finished training at the Royal Polytechnic School he spent three years working for the Prussian Government, building roads in Westphalia. He heard of suspension bridges, but he had not seen any, until he saw the chain-suspension bridge in Bamburg, over the River Regnitz. He made an exhaustive study of it, examining the theories of its construction and making a complete estimate of its cost which he submitted to his professors at the institute.

Not long afterward it came to him that America was the place where he must go, to work out his career. There was much talk of colonists going out to take up holdings. He had no agricultural taste or gifts, but to get a start he decided, with his brother, to take up land. A plan was worked out whereby others of his friends would follow, when a suitable site for colonization had been found.

Having used 11 weeks in crossing from Bremen, he and his brother took up land in Jefferson township in the Alleghany country, first calling the settlement Germania and later changing the name to Saxonburg. After a while a newspaper came from Germany, bringing a report of a man who was making twisted wire into rope. John Roebling had decided he would never be more than an indifferent farmer, and in 1841 he made the first wire rope seen in the United States.

Use of Wire Rope

The use of wire rope for suspension bridges was a logical evolution to John Roebling. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania he was immensely impressed with the clumsiness and complexity of portage travel, the nuisance of hauling the Pennsylvania Canal's boats up the portage railway which Bertrand, one of Napoleon's generals, had built to overcome the Pennsylvania ridges. If there was one place to make and test the efficacy of wire rope it was the portage railway. By 1848 he had moved his plant and business from Saxonburg to Trenton. He was convinced that the solution of all the pesky problems of bridge building were to be found in wire.

Between 1840 and 1844 he had not only perfected his theory of wire bridges but, in spite of furious opposition, had built one as an aqueduct for the old Pennsylvania Canal. There followed four more suspension aqueducts for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Then he wanted to build bridges, and he built the one at Cincinnati, but not before he had built the suspension bridge across Niagara Gorge. If ever in the world there was a place where a simon-pure suspension bridge would be a spectacular accomplishment, this was it, with the falls thundering a little way upstream, the waters lashing and tumbling underneath. And in all these things he had the devoted encouragement of his wife, Johanna, eldest daughter of Ernst Herting, and of his children, of whom his son Washington was his close associate and only assistant.

Having proved that the making of great bridges with wire was a reasonable undertaking, it was natural that he should submit plans for the Brooklyn Bridge. Everybody talked about the possibility of a Brooklyn bridge. No one really believed they would see it. A bitterly cold winter came in 1866-67 to help strengthen the arguments of those who wanted the bridge.

What, the visiting Englishman wanted to know, was the man like who built Brooklyn Bridge?

He was a man—and his son was like him—who believed in wire. A man who could have told you in 1856 that the Cincinnati-Covington bridge would stand up to floods.

Bathing Caps Going 'High Hat'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Bathing caps are going "high hat" this year, and rain capes will be translucent.

This is the statement of Miss Helen Wright, one of the few women "rubber stylists" in the country, who designs most of the rubber bathing suits, caps and rain capes made in Akron.

In her office on the fourth floor of the rubber company, where an assistant works from patterns, cutting and piecing and sewing the capes and bathing suits, and where paint boxes and plaster models present a "studio" atmosphere, Miss Wright told how millinery styles have reached bathing caps. She showed a tall rubber cap with contrasting lacings, which is typical of the high-hat trend.

As to translucent rain capes, they are made of a new product which is not rubber, and which was developed in the Akron factory. This product Miss Wright says is more durable than rubber for capes. "It also comes in more delicate shades than rubber," she adds. "There is an apricot, a new aluminum shade, a soft blue and several others. Some capes have square military shoulders with upstanding collars which are flattering to the face."

Miss Wright attributes her success to the fact that as a child she preferred to play with electric trains than dolls.

"Men who work in rubber factories are very practical and I have to be practical to work with them," she says. "Part of the day I spend on designs and then I visit different departments of the factory to learn if the designs are practical. I have to be able to talk a man's language. I have to know something about each mechanical process that is involved in making caps or capes."

Long years of art training provided Miss Wright's background for the rubber stylist work. She attended Cleveland School of Art and was awarded many prizes before she entered the commercial field.

She says that her job is an interesting and profitable one for a woman, but that few women seem to have mechanical enough minds to tackle it.

At present she is designing bathing suits for 1938. "Wait until you see them," she says. "They are quite different."

Doctor Endorses Patients' Right To Pick Physicians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—Healing as practiced in the United States under the present system of freedom of choice between patient and practitioner has resulted in a condition of public health in which the nation, excepting those southern states with a large Negro population, has a lower mortality rate than any country having health insurance, according to Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, president of the American Medical Association.

Addressing the 171st annual meeting of the New Jersey Medical Society, which closed here yesterday, Dr. Heyd stressed that socialized medicine and sickness and health insurance should be limited to that portion of the population below the "comfort level" of income.

The head of the nation's chief organization of medical practitioners announced "unequivocal opposition to all forms of compulsory health insurance," holding that such schemes of protection tended "to relieve the individual of his own responsibility and to increase the prolongation of illness." Under an insurance system, he continued, it is profitable for an individual to be under medical care.

Loss of Time

"The average loss of time to a workman in the United States as a result of illness is 6½ days a year," he continued. "This figure can be compared with 11½ days in England and 13 days in Germany—countries with socialized medicine."

Dr. Heyd held that all features of medical service should be under the control of the medical profession rather than under the direction of any other agency, and that no third person should be allowed to come between a patient and his doctor.

"Patients must have absolute freedom to choose a doctor," he continued. "Medical service must be a permanent, confidential relation between patient and physician, paid for by the patient according to his income and divorced from cash indemnity benefits.

Opposes Cash Benefits

"No patient should have cash benefits for being sick."

"Is it reasonable to suppose that a man being sick, not working, in a hospital, being supplied with the physical accommodations and food and attention, and $4 a day while being sick, will be anxious to return to work?" he asked.

Holding that "the insurance principle applied to the employment of professional services," would fail because of defects which depend upon the variability of human beings, Dr. Heyd said the problem of providing medical service was not one "that can be calculated or estimated on an acturial basis."

"Human nature being what it is, the adoption of the insurance principle for medical services puts a premium on malingering and extension of ways of illness," he added.

"The expense of administration of sickness insurance in England amounts to over one half the total amount paid to physicians and the number of non-medical workers in Germany is greater than the total number of physicians doing the medical work."

Opposes Sparing Rod

Parents and other persons charged with the care of children should have the courage to mete out punishment sufficient to induce desirable behavior, Dr. Leslie B. Hohman, a Baltimore, Md., physician, told the society. Punishments and rewards are necessary to the rearing of children, according to Dr. Hohman.

Recalling the proverbial advice that to spare the rod is to spoil the child, Dr. Hohman said efforts of modern parents to use words and reasoning in correcting children is "like using a fountain spray to extinguish a raging fire."

"To say the thing quite simply, any exhortation by the parent is effective in just that measure that the parent means business," he continued. "If the parent always means business, the words are always effective. But in the vast majority of cases of parental talk there never has been any action and probably never will be."

Luxury Tax Proposed To Support Hospitals

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30 (AP)—The New Jersey Medical Society was on record today as favoring a state luxury tax to support hospitals for the extremely poor.

It adopted a report of its committee on hospital relationship endorsing the tax as a plan to get away from the present situation in which paying patients in hospitals are overcharged to make up for losses on charity cases, "while the well portion of the tax-paying public gets off very nearly scot free."

Cost of Schools Low In Birmingham, Ala.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham public schools are operated at a cost per capita that is one of the lowest of any school system in cities with over 100,000 population, according to a survey of schools in 34 cities in this population class by the Los Angeles Board of Education.

Selective Budget Trimming Is House Plan for Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—"Selective" budget trimming is the latest version of suggested economy to emerge from the increasing confusion in Congress over the question of how to cut federal costs without either damaging necessary government services or stepping on political toes.

It was proposed in the House late yesterday by Representative Clinton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia in connection with rejection by that chamber of a 25 per cent Senate cut in a small deficiency appropriation bill and passage without change of the $416,413,392 War Department bill and as an alternative to existing economy formula which propose specified proportional reductions in appropriations for each government department.

Mr. Woodrum urged that all appropriation bills so far passed by Congress be reconsidered in committee and that reductions be made on a selective basis with due regard for respective merits of individual appropriations. He termed the mandatory Senate cut proposal and previous alternatives as "economy hysteria."

Attitude in House

While this does not necessarily mean that economy is too much for the House to swallow, the implication is clear that it is far less popular there than in the Senate and that the fixed 10 per cent cut in all appropriations proposed by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina will never go through the House unless some unexpected whip cracking is undertaken by the leadership—a development not anticipated in informed quarters.

A third device is the Cannon resolution in the House to impound 15 per cent of each appropriation and give the President authority to withhold any portion of the impounded sums he deems advisable. However, discovery yesterday that the President already possesses authority under an old statute to impound 15 per cent of any appropriation has rather taken the fire out from under this proposal.

No matter how uncertain economy prospects appear to be in the congressional confusion they continue, nevertheless, to occasion grave uneasiness in the government establishments itself. Some departments and agencies see in it a possible chance to divest themselves of inefficient personnel foisted upon them by political patronage, but generally speaking they see more reason for concern than rejoicing This is particularly true in the war and navy departments where the military establishment has been built up during the past four years to a new high level.

Navy Is Alarmed

At the navy, for example, an important part of the appropriation is committed in advance for new construction. This cannot be reduced without violating contractual obligations. Hence 10 per cent of the total would have to be taken almost entirely out of fleet operating costs which would upset all plans for fleet training and maneuvers.

So acute is the navy's concern over this prospect that for the time being maturing plans for new naval expansion have been forgotten in the rush to defend what has so far been taken for granted.

A similar condition prevails at the war and other departments. Thus while economy talk may not produce the actual reduction in the present budget which has been favored in some quarters, it has tended to put a stop to the drafting of increasingly ambitious plans for spending increasing amounts of government money in future years. If it does nothing more it may at least put a lid on federal spending somewhere in the vicinity of the current level.

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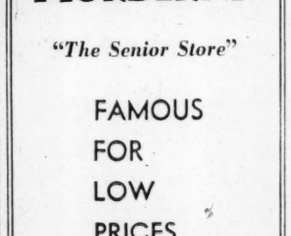
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Hershey's 'Industrial Utopia': C. I. O. Union's Defeat Held Vindication of Labor Policy

Out of the various critiques of capitalism came the suggestion in a book published last week that capitalism really had not been tried. And even as the book came from the presses, the news headlines told of readjustments in Hershey, Penna., where a man had tried to do just that—to operate his enterprise primarily for the benefit of workers and public, rather than for himself. The following article describes his achievements.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., May 1—This "industrial Utopia," as its founder, Milton S. Hershey, likes to call it, has settled down to its traditional calm following a violent debate on the question of whether workers want independent power or paternalistic help. Labor, as represented by the United Chocolate Workers' Union, affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, stood out for independent powers; the Loyal Hershey Workers' Club for the status quo ante, which, they held, was correctly defined by Mr. Hershey when he christened his industrial town the manufacturing "Utopia."

The strike, called by the Chocolate Workers' Union and which took the form of a "sit-down" on April 2, made national news when the public point of view suddenly dramatized itself in the form of embattled milk farmers whose sales to the Hershey enterprise were cut off. And again when the National Labor Relations Board conducted an election under the Wagner Act, which was won by the "loyal" workers, the nation was given an outstanding example of how strong independent unionism can be.

The balloting was secret, behind curtained booths, and the poll was conducted after the fashion of a political election. No electioneering was permitted within 200 feet of the voting place, and 25 watchers were at the polls. Two representatives of the union, two of the Loyal Hershey Workers' Club and one federal representative sat at each of five tables, where every voter was checked off by his time clock number on a list of factory employees, but was not required to sign his name to the ballot.

C. I. O. Is Defeated

Maj. Stanley W. Root, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who was present at the election, turned the ballots over to Ralph M. Bashore, state labor and industrial director, who came here from Harrisburg, and who was one of the mediators in the strike. The count showed that the Hershey workers voted 1,542 to 781 to reject the union—a majority of two to one.

This result was later challenged by Russell Behman, president of the Chocolate Workers' Union, who, while conceding the election to the loyalists, declared that his union represented the minority of the workers and that the loyalists could not bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act, "because they are not represented by a national group."

The next development was the organization by employees of the Hershey Estates of a labor body under the name of the Lebanon Valley Labor and Industry Association. Out of this, in turn, has grown the Independent Chocolate Workers of Hershey, which elected Charles Hallman, who was president of the Loyal Workers, as head. This new organization now has a charter and constitutes the collective bargaining agency for the employees of the Hershey Estates, who embrace workers in a wide range of varied types of work.

Indication that the new organization will have fair sailing is seen here in the fact that the union workers who went on strike and the loyal workers who remained faithful to the corporation have "buried the hatchet" and given other evidence that the labor struggles have come to an end. The Hershey Estates employ more than 6000 workers.

Sees Company Vindication

William F. R. Murrie, president of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, on the other hand, saw the election results as complete vindication by the workers of the concern's relations with them.

After the election, in conformity to his traditional policy of no discrimination, Mr. Hershey ordered that all employees as of April 1 be taken back on the company's rolls and that there be no interference with the rights of its employees to join unions. On this basis was peace restored in the "model" chocolate community which, during 11 days had been the center of industrial strife for the first time in its 34 years of existence.

The trouble started on April 2, when the Chocolate Workers' Union called a "sit-down" strike, declaring the corporation had ignored the previous seniority rights agreement in making seasonal discharges. After a week of negotiations had failed to bring about a settlement and while about 500 strikers, constituting a minority of the company's workers, still held the plant, farmers from surrounding regions, fretful over the loss of their milk market, took matters into their own hands, and, armed with clubs, lead pipes, pick handles and whips, attacked the "sit-down" strikers and forced them from the main plant. Mr. Behman and Miles Sweeney, another Committee for Industrial Organization representative, were severely beaten and "escorted" out of town. Twenty-three persons were injured, one seriously, in an afternoon of rioting while state police remained in their barracks awaiting a call from local athorities.

No Town Government

Hershey is "an unusual town" in many respects. It has no local or town government, but Mr. Hershey is recognized everywhere as "the boss."

Mr. Hershey was born in Derry Township, Dauphin County, on Sept. 13, 1857, in the very section of the country where he has built what is now the largest chocolate plant in the world. His first job was that of a "printer's devil" in Lancaster; his next, that of a candy maker. Thenceforward his history is that of a man who rises steadily to success beyond expectation in his particular industry and who for years has put into effective practice what goes with being "a good neighbor."

The town of Hershey was born of this idea, and there are few if any places like it in the world. No money has been spared to make it the premier manufacturing community in the world in so far as social, educational, cultural and hygienic conditions under which employees work are concerned. When money was scarce during the economic depression and industry everywhere was cutting down on expenditures, Mr. Hershey spent millions of dollars to erect community buildings, a hotel, a $3,000,000 industrial junior-senior high school, a windowless, air-conditioned office building, a big sports area, arena, a model laundry, an abattoir and many model dwelling houses. In addition to these, the town has a zoological garden and a park of 1000 acres. In the summer months, bands and orchestras of national importance are brought here for concerts for the workers.

Educational Program

The Hershey industrial junior-senior school, built to accommodate 1500 students, affords academic, commercial and vocational education, and when pupils graduate at 18 years, a position is obtained for them. Each boy receives $100 at graduation and clothing for a year.

Mr. Hershey founded this school in 1909 on the old Hershey homestead, and in 1923 he set up a trust fund of $60,000,000 as a perpetuating endowment. This represented the bulk of his wealth at that time.

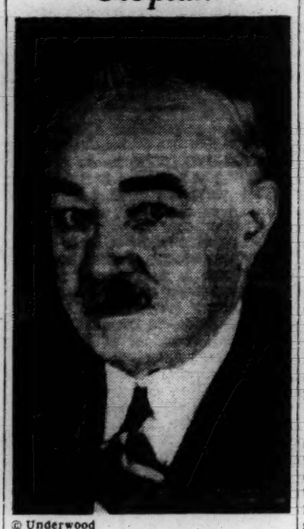
A big community building, with theater, library, clubrooms, swimming pool and gymnasium, is another unit of the town's buildings.

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation is a $20,000,000 concern. Its net earnings are approximately $5,000,000 a year, and Mr. Hershey gives practically all this money to philanthropic work in and around his town. The corporation is operated on a business basis, however, and philanthropy begins after the declaration of dividends, which go toward the improvement of the town and the Hershey industrial school for the housing and practical education of approximately 900 orphan boys.

Mr. Hershey is thoroughly convinced that his industrial development has yielded his workers more benefits, with less sacrifice of freedom on their part than any other system he could have builded, and the result of the election just held here was seen as indicating that his employees share this view.

He holds that the industrial community idea is applicable to any industry and that this idea, put into effect, could live with craft or industrial unions "provided they are headed by responsible leaders."

'Utopian'



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Milton S. Hershey
Founder of the Hershey Chocolate Company, Who Looks Upon His Holdings as an "Industrial Utopia"

Civic Cathedral Proposed By Chicago Young People

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Episcopalian young people proposed to Mayor Edward J. Kelly yesterday the construction of a huge civic cathedral for Chicagoans.

David J. Reid, president of the church's Young People's Association, said, "Chicago has grown religiously in the past 100 years, but we need today, as never before, a great symbol of religion in the city which will challenge the interest and attention of non-Christians as well as Christians. Such a cathedral could well be the common meeting place of all faiths and creeds and of those who are attached to no creed."

The suggestion was made as a part of the Chicago Charter Centennial Jubilee and was backed by a letter in which President Roosevelt commended the proposal, Mr. Reid said.

General Motors and Union: Why Election Was Avoided

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 1—The short cut of an election to decide whether a majority of employees want to be represented by a trade union, which was effectively used in the Packard Motor Car Company election this week, recalls the much greater industrial struggle in General Motors Corporation earlier this year, when considerable demand came from the public for an election, but none was held.

Controversy has continued since then as to why the General Motors tie-up was not eased by an election among factory employees. Time has now helped to make the facts clearer.

Contrary to the situation in Packard, in which both management and union agreed on the election and called on the National Labor Relations Board to supply the election machinery, in the General Motors strike neither side wanted an election under the board or the Wagner Act.

Union Failed to Act

The union held the key to such an election, because the new law gave it the right to appeal to the board to hold an election. However, the union made no such move. Subsequently, some friends of the union have urged that it was blocked from using the election provision of the Wagner Act by injunctions obtained by General Motors.

Inquiry here this week discloses that while apparently this claim might have been correct, in actuality there was no legal barrier at the time.

A General Motors application for an injunction against the board, as well as one from Chrysler, had been denied in Detroit and there was no other injunction save in St. Louis that had any immediate legal effect in the General Motors conflict.

Examination of the St. Louis injunction, made by legal authorities friendly to labor and thoroughly familiar with the procedure of the National Labor Relations Board, shows that the St. Louis court order had no bearing on Michigan.

Not Binding in Michigan

"There was no language at all in that order which would restrain the board here," comments one of the highest legal sources in Detroit, altogether disposed to labor's point of view.

The cause for this opinion is obvious in the text of the injunction, which confines its operation to St. Louis. For example, the court enjoined in the following language:

"Further enforcement or attempted enforcement of said National Labor Relations Act against General Motors Corporation, Chevrolet Motor Company and Fisher Body Corporation in connection with the manufacturing operations of said companies' plants in the city of St. Louis, Mo."

This injunction, incidentally, related to hearings on some alleged cases of discrimination against union employees in St. Louis.

The real reason the board did not act to employ its election services, it is stated by the best labor authorities here, is that the union did not invoke the act. The comment comes from men committed to the union cause.

Union's Reason for Stand

The union had two reasons for avoiding an election. It was then doubtless in a minority of the 200,000 General Motors employees, as is now conceded in union circles. In January the union was very young. Only this month did it complete its first year as an independent, self-governing organization. If an election had been held on a company-wide basis, the United Automobile Workers of America might well have fallen short in that early period of what has proved to be an amazing growth, would have lost standing with the public, and immediately forfeited its contest for sole bargaining rights. As it was, the union held key plants with its sit-down strikes, had shut down automobile production, and had much to lose and small chance of gain through a risky election.

Besides, if the union initiated an election, it faced the probability that General Motors would again go into court to halt action by the labor board. The union took the St. Louis injunction as evidence of General Motors' hostility to the National Relations Act and was glad to escape being involved in litigation.

Apparently this was a valid assumption, for General Motors was opposed to the new law, had successfully resisted it in St. Louis, and was most unlikely to do anything to prejudice its claim that the law was unconstitutional. Ultimately General Motors recognized the recurring demands from the outside for an election by offering to have an election to be conducted by the Governor of Michigan, not by the labor board. The purpose of the election would have been to see what percentage of the men wanted to work while the negotiations were going on, and what percentage of the employees were represented by John L. Lewis. The union did not assent and no election of any kind was held.

While all that is past, comparison of the different handlings of election possibilities has still a substantial significance for today. Three months ago the union was taking no chances with an election. This week it runs away with an election it invites in Packard, a less propitious field, the makers of a car priced above the average, and a company which has given much care to labor relations.

Union Gains Apparent

Evidently a great surge of fervor for union organization has boiled up in the automobile industry since the first of this year. It is an enormous swell.

Since the labor relations act has been endorsed by the Supreme Court, the General Motors strike also looks different.

The corporation's qualified success in holding out against Mr. Lewis's demand for sole collective bargaining appears to many in the industry as a hollow victory, which some now feel that all the time General Motors was only fighting a rearguard action. Thanks to the new law, the union may some day ask the labor board for an election among General Motors employees and if getting 51 per cent, achieve exclusive rights to represent all employees in collective bargaining with the company.

On the union side, it can be asked if the long motor strikes and losses in wages were entirely worth while because, given a little more time, the union might have used the Wagner act to yield the recognition the union acquired through its sit-downs.

The process would have been longer, but the savings to workers, large. Hindsight, of course, is easy and few foresaw the Wagner act would be held constitutional. Many of labor's best lawyers deemed there was no prospect whatever of the law being approved by the court for manufacturing.

Closed Shop Sought For Movie Studios In Hollywood Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 1 (AP)—The multi-billion dollar movie industry was confronted today by a possible mass walkout of some 10,000 union employees of studios, including many prominent players.

Four unions were called out on strike last night when representatives of studio executives withheld decision on union demands for a closed shop as well as union recognition. The other unions in the newly formed Federated Motion Picture Crafts, strike sponsor, voted to defer until today any decision on joining the strike.

More than 2500 members of the Scenic Artists, Painters, Draftsmen and Hair Dressers' Unions were involved in last night's strike call.

Charles Lessing, president of the Federated Crafts, declared other unionists would not go through picket lines of the striking unions.

He said, however, that full effect of the strike may not be evident until Monday. There is little studio activity on Saturdays.

Pat Casey, labor conciliator for the film producers, declared they would wait to see the effects of a strike before deciding on the union demands.

Mr. Lessing insisted he would not negotiate with the studios on wages and working conditions unless they first granted closed shops for all the crafts involved. Failing to gain this concession, he stalked out of a conference with studio representatives late yesterday. Previously he had called a strike of the painters' and other unions when the closed shop demand was not granted by 6 p. m.

On the closed shop issue, Mr. Casey later issued a statement saying "the producers did not think it fair for them to decide regarding this matter until presented with wage scales and working conditions for each of the different crafts involved."

Burlesque Shows In New York Gain Period of Grace

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—License Commissioner Paul Moss today refused to renew the licenses of 14 burlesque theaters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The question of censoring burlesque in New York by putting its 14 show houses out of business—a step being urged by ecclesiastical and rabbinical groups here and hotly challenged by the producers—awaits the decision of Paul Moss, city license commissioner.

He had a fullbook on the issue after a two-day hearing in which inter-denominational spokesmen denounced the "evil influence and destructive results from these disgraceful, pernicious and unsavory theatrical performances," and spokesmen for the burlesque producers condemned their critics as "fanatics" who threw out of work an estimated 1000 men and girls employed in this business.

Mr. Moss ended the review by saying he wished more time to study the testimony, but satisfied that the code of ordinances gave him full power to refuse to renew the licenses of every theater housing burlesque in the city if he so decided. In any case, he added, the managements would have a few days' grace following the expiration of their license dates last night.

Meanwhile, law enforcement officials had initiated a series of raids on burlesque theaters, arresting three managers and 11 performers at the close of Thursday night's show. The action was under the penal code provision having to do with indecent performances.

In the opinion of the license commissioner, however, the arrests were illegal, and he was displeased with the procedure. The effort to have the law on the situation was confined to Brooklyn, where District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan has been investigating the burlesque theaters since last Monday. Denouncing them as "places of filth and iniquity," he declared he would take the evidence against them to a grand jury on Monday.

Union Reports Contracts With 92 Steel Companies

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (AP)—Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, reported yesterday that union contracts have been signed with 92 steel companies employing 295,000 workers,

Garment Workers To Draft Campaign For 30-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the largest industrial labor organizations in the world, is preparing to embark upon a campaign for a 30-hour week in all plants employing its members, David Dubinsky, president of the union, said today. The enrolled membership of the union now is 243,000, Mr. Dubinsky said, adding they would undertake to organize 100,000 workers in the miscellaneous garment industries within the next six months. This, he held, would be possible as a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding the National (Wagner) Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Dubinsky's announcement came on the eve of the opening of the annual convention of his union in Atlantic City on Monday. He indicated that the most important action that would come before this meeting would be in connection with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

C. I. O. Faces Debate

"Resolutions for and against the C. I. O. are to be presented at the convention and there will be considerable discussion on this subject," he said. "The convention will be the most important in the history of our organization, because of the tremendous gains in membership made in the last three years, because of the nature of the problems confronting the union and because of the internal situations in the labor movement."

This was interpreted to refer to Mr. Dubinsky's connection with the Committee for Industrial Organization, for which he was expelled along with other labor leaders by the federation's executive council. Mr. Dubinsky's union is affiliated with the industrial organization committee.

Growth in Union

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has had a phenomenal growth under the New Deal, Mr. Dubinsky indicated. When the NRA was born, the union had a membership of only 40,000. This was increased by between 125,000 and 135,000 before the United States Supreme Court invalidated the recovery act. In the last six months the union has gained more than 10,000 members, Mr. Dubinsky said.

Inferentially he attributed this largely to the Committee for Industrial Organization, since, he said, this gain followed the victories by labor in the automobile and steel industries and the Supreme Court's National Labor Relations Act decisions.

Discussing the New York mayoralty situation, Mr. Dubinsky said he was confident that most of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union membership would support Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Suffrage for Women Voted in Philippines By 405,472 to 40,177

MANILA, P. I., May 1 (AP)—Woman suffrage came back to the Philippines today, the only Oriental country to grant women the right to vote.

The women voted 405,472 to 40,177 in a plebiscite, the Commonwealth Interior Department reported, after tabulating the bulk of returns. Only 300,000 votes were necessary for a constitutional provision assuring feminine enfranchisement.

The only cloud was a charge of fraud, against which Commonwealth officials warned before the election. J. N. Bello reported from southeastern Luzon that many minors voted there.

All but two of the 49 provinces and two of the six cities reported at least partial returns. It will be a week before the entire vote is counted but Jose Vargas, secretary to President Quezon, said further returns could not change the report.

Women voted only once previously, in the closing days of the territorial status of the Philippines before the islands became a commonwealth. The Legislature, deciding women weren't sufficiently interested, took the vote away from them, and later decided to let them regain suffrage if enough of them wanted it.

Outside Organizers Dropped by Auto Union

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said today the union's executive board had dismissed several organizers because they were not automobile workers.

One of those dismissed was Kempton A. Williams of Saginaw, organizer for the Saginaw district. Mr. Martin did not disclose the names of the others.

"The general executive board ruled that the union's constitutional provision demanding that organizers be auto workers must be enforced," Mr. Martin said. "This rule had been waived during the emergency period when we were rushed to provide sufficient organizers for the membership campaign."

Mr. Williams, who directed a strike at the Baker-Perkins plant at Saginaw last Monday, charged his dismissal to "politics." Martin denied the charge.

Colored Films of Seals Taken by Woman Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Colored motion pictures of fur seals, claimed to be the first ever taken, were shown recently before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society by Miss Isobel W. Hutchison, Arctic explorer and botanist.

The pictures were taken on breeding grounds of the seals in the Pribilof Islands off Alaska, which Miss Mutchison was able to reach through the courtesy of the United States Government. She was taken on a coastguard cutter making a hydrographic cruise,

Labor's Responsibility Seen In Growing Political Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—Although "generally unrecognized," the most important development of recent years has been the rise of a political labor movement among unorganized labor—"the movement of millions of workers toward political organization and political action," and therein lies labor's responsibility to the nation, according to Donald R. Richberg, former NRA chief, who addressed a Commonwealth Club of California forum here.

The man who once was termed "Assistant President" said it should be more evident today to workers, employers, and government officials that there are millions of wage earners and agricultural workers—not members of labor unions and who may never become members—who feel their interests are represented more closely by the leadership of organized labor than by that of business men and bankers.

Because of this growth of power centered in the hands of a few powerful labor leaders, Mr. Richberg warned that "the leaders of organized labor would do well themselves to recognize the responsibilities as well as the opportunities of their suddenly enlarged influence."

Growth of Maritime Unions

Observers considered this warning as having particular reference to the rapid growth of the influence of maritime unions on the Pacific coast—and the part it now is playing in the union labor field apart from marine matters.

Several of these maritime leaders were present but declined to comment following the address. There have been accusations that certain of the waterfront labor leaders plan "a march inland" to secure for themselves increased bargaining power. This charge, however, has met specific denial in labor quarters.

Referring to union leaders Mr. Richberg continued to contend that unless they accepted an obligation to serve "not only their members but the general welfare—the power which they might exercise today, as well as the greater power that they could exercise tomorrow, will never be theirs."

Warning to Employer

He maintained that he was not promulgating this as an argument in favor of outlawing strikes. For he said he believed the strike is a powerful weapon in the hands of those who are fighting for a right to have a voice in the control of an economic system.

Then he turned in an equally severe warning to the employer by stating that "just so long as arbitrary power can be exercised by those who employ labor—arbitrary power to protect self-interest at the expense of public interest—it will be necessary for employees to meet force with force and to counteract economic coercion with the economic strength of concerted action."

The way to end strikes, he declared, is first to end the legitimate causes of strikes and then to provide fair means for the just and peaceful settlement of conflicts of interest between employers and employees.

This comment was seen as particularly pertinent as Mr. Richberg is here as a labor attorney in connection with the mediation of the dispute on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and which is being adjudicated through a presidentially appointed mediation board under the National Railway Act, with business continuing on the road meanwhile.

Mr. Richberg said the only way to maintain our present economic stability and standard of living is to "find a way to adjust the inevitable differences between worker and employer as far as human ability permits without stopping the wheels of industry."

Complex Problem

In approaching this solution he declared the world faces "the dominant problem of our new civilization," which problem he stated is:

"To find a way of co-operating with competitors.

"To find a way to work together under self-imposed controls.

"To find democratic methods of adjusting conflicts of economic interest peacefully.

"To keep ourselves free from a rule of organized force.

"To prevent the regimentation of our lives in the service of a ruling class of any sort."

He pointed to failure of other nations to maintain the continuous orderly functioning of their political economy, a situation which "caused them to descend into economic and political chaos."

Tyranny and Anarchy

"Tyranny became a welcome relief from anarchy," he said. "A ruthless, masterful group seized power, organized an army to enforce its orders, and established a system, which however good or bad, at least had the essential quality of continuous operation.

"These experiences of other nations have written one truth plainly enough for all of us to read. This truth is that men must govern themselves, or be governed. They must voluntarily accept obligations to the general welfare superior to every immediate selfish interest, or those obligations will be imposed upon them."

Labor in the United States, "is on the march—not to Moscow, or Berlin, or Rome, but to a better civilization than previous generations have even dreamed," he said.

"Labor is looking for leadership today and is testing out a lot of candidates. The failure of leadership always comes from its unwillingness or inability to fulfill the responsibility that goes with power. There lies the danger and the opportunity of labor tomorrow."

Packard and Union Report Progress On Working Agreement

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—Negotiators for the Packard Motor Car Company and the United Automobile Workers of America were reported in substantial agreement today on all but three of the union's demands.

One of the issues still unsettled, it was understood, was the request for minimum hourly wages of 75 cents for women and 85 cents for men. Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. organizational director, said he expected negotiations to be completed next week.

The conference was adjourned yesterday until Monday morning.

The union's executive board continued its meeting here after issuing a statement that automobile workers "have definitely rejected" such organizations as the recently formed American Labor League and the Independent Automobile Employees' Association.

"Automobile workers will not be deceived by company unions, whether they are formally called such or merely have the same program and psychology," said the board.

Mr. Frankensteen said the union did not plan "at this time" to ask the National Labor Relations Board to conduct any other elections in automobile plants similar to that at Packard in which the workers this week voted four to one for the U. A. W. A. as their sole collective bargaining agency.

Rivalry, however, between the U. A. W. A. and the American Labor League at the Baker-Perkins Company's Saginaw plant was scheduled to be settled by such an election.

The factory has been closed for a week by a strike.

An agreement was reached at Saginaw last night to re-open the plant Monday on understanding the labor board would be requested to conduct a referendum to determine which labor organization the workers prefer.

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Labor Issue in France and U. S.: New Social Problems Raised By Big Union Move in Both Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France is struggling anxiously today with an advanced phase of the question America is now beginning to ask: Where is the intensive organization of labor on a nation-wide scale, under such high-powered leadership as that of John Lewis and his C. I. O., going to take us in the end?

Without, of course, offering an exact comparison, the French labor and social situation presents several striking parallels to that in the United States. The great difference between the two countries means that the evolution of their respective situations may not be the same, but it does not mean that France's experience cannot throw an interesting light on the American scene.

Broadly speaking, France has its equivalent of the C. I. O., which has already reached today the point of nation-wide development aimed at by Mr. Lewis. The C. G. T.—Confédération Générale du Travail, or General Federation of Labor—is a national body grouping an immense number of industrial unions, most of which are organized very much as the C. I. O. is endeavoring to reorganize trade-unionism in America.

5,000,000 Membership

This C. G. T. has more than 5,000,000 members—which for a country with a population only one-third as large as the United States, is tremendous. It fully justifies the contention of its chief, Léon Jouhaux, that the C. G. T. is the supreme and almost the sole syndicate qualified to speak with authority for the whole mass of France's salaried workers.

M. Jouhaux is more of a William Green than a John Lewis. The outstanding French labor leader for a quarter of a century, his stewardship has almost always been marked by moderation. Last March, however, when the C. G. T. numbered less than a million members, it merged, after long negotiations, with the smaller but more extreme Communistic labor group, the C. G. T. U. Thus today, although nominally M. Jouhaux still remains undisputed chief of organized labor in France, in fact he is obliged to share this leadership quite considerably with the Communistic leaders who came in at the time of the merger. Thus the C. G. T. today is by no means without its more dynamic leaders, corresponding more or less closely to Mr. Lewis.

What, then, does this French version of the C. I. O. stand for? What has it obtained and what does it still demand?

What Labor Has Won

As a result of the strikes last summer, French labor won with a single gigantic stroke of its "sit-down" scheme—combined with the extremely efficacious support and assistance of Léon Blum's new Popular Front Government—all its immediate demands. These included:

1. Increased pay, generally with high minimum wage scale.
2. Vacations with pay.
3. The 40-hour week.
4. Collective labor contracts.

These collective labor contracts correspond to what is called in America collective bargaining. But—and this is important—the implications of the two terms are by no means the same.

Generally speaking, collective bargaining in America seems the right of labor to organize unions, and the right of these unions to negotiate with employers on questions of salary and working hours.

The French collective contracts mean this, and much more. They mean intricate detailed agreements, having legal force, signed by representatives of the C. G. T. unions and of industry, granting labor certain very extensive prerogatives within the factories, amounting in effect to managerial or co-managerial privileges in all matters pertaining to labor relations and conditions.

In particular, the collective contracts confer on the unions—which means the unions affiliated to the C. G. T., since the Government has recognized it as the principal labor organization—the right to have "labor delegates" in the shops and factories, who possess or readily assume wide powers. This is so true that countless French employers today—many of them liberal industrialists who long ago accorded to their workers the reforms now general—bitterly complain that they no longer retain the real management of their business.

Collective Bargaining

Finally, the collective contracts provide for "collective bargaining" proper—that is, for certain specified procedures of conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes. In addition, since the beginning of this year a law makes arbitration of all such disputes compulsory. Thus France, too, has its "Wagner Act."

The point that has aroused grave controversy here is that this arbitration is not liberated from politics. In the event of failure of the employers and workers to reach an agreement through conciliation, a super-arbiter is ultimately appointed by the Premier, or by the Minister of Labor.

Furthermore, another subject of dissatisfaction is that the compulsory arbitration law specifically states that there shall be no strikes, but that work shall continue while the arbitration is under way. This, however, is not being observed, and not only are strikes still occurring, but "sit-downs," admittedly illegal, are frequent, and except in a few instances the Government has refused to use force to prevent them or to evict the strikers once they are installed.

The most serious side of the whole problem, however, is its repercussions on the political situation. It is openly charged in France today that the C. G. T. constitutes a "Ministry of the Masses" and that this popular ministry dominates the regular responsible Government. Such a statement is exaggerated. But it is undoubtedly true that the C. G. T., with its 5,000,000 members, constitutes a powerful political lever which its leaders do not hesitate to apply.

Mr. Lewis, in the United States, avers that the C. I. O.'s aim is not the destruction of capitalism, but "industrial democracy." The political implication of this term would seem to be that he wants a democratic régime dominated by organized labor; that is to say, ultimately by his own labor organization, as contrasted with the pre-New Deal concept of American democracy dominated largely by the big industrial interests.

Destruction of Capitalism

M. Jouhaux in France openly declares that the C. G. T.'s ultimate goal is destruction of the capitalistic régime. But its more immediate aim is precisely an "industrial democracy"—"social democracy" is the French term—in the sense of a democratic régime still essentially capitalistic, but dominated by the workers through organized labor, and modified by the early nationalization of the "key" industries—banks, railroads (those not already in the hands of the state), mines and electricity to begin with.

Already the demands of the C. G. T.—and especially of the powerful extremist minority within its ranks—have put a severe strain on the present governmental coalition. Unless counsels of moderation prevail, the Blum Cabinet's position may become precarious, for the more conservatively minded Radicals do not share the C. G. T.'s view of the future French régime.

Thus, the question, where is labor leading us? is not an easy one to answer. In France, as in America, there are good reasons to hope that it will only lead to a fairer, more even distribution of wealth, to an abolition of certain unjust exploitations. But, in France at least, there are also abundant indications that if organized labor goes too fast or too far, and pushes its claims past this point, then the very foundations of the French democratic régime would be facing a serious challenge.

Baptists to Celebrate

ALTON, Ill., May 1 (AP)—The 130th anniversary of the founding of the first Baptist church in Madison County will be observed here Sunday.

Enlarging Man's View of the Universe

Westinghouse

Completed Tube for World's Largest Telescope

This Steel Structure, Which Will Carry the Telescope's 200-Inch Mirror, Is Pictured in the South Philadelphia Works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

Moscow Marks May Day With Red Square Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 1—The formal opening today of the 70-mile long Moscow-Volga Canal, Soviet Russia's greatest construction achievement to date, lends a special interest to Moscow's annual observance of May Day, one of the four annual Soviet holidays. For weeks past, engineers have been gradually testing the series of locks and filling the canal with water from the great lake formed by a dam in the Volga. The final sluicegate opened today admitted Volga water into the Moscow river.

Completion of the canal lends the constructive note desired by Soviet leaders for all celebrations. The canal today shares honors with the Red Army, which displays its best armaments and fighting men and women, passing in review before Soviet leaders. The most spectacular display occurs, as usual, before Joseph Stalin and his associates, watching from the top of Lenin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square.

A delegation of Spanish workers, both men and women, is one of the most popular features of today's celebration.

Banners on buildings and in parades echo and re-echo Joseph Stalin's demand for relentless warfare upon his political opponents, the so-called "Trotzkyists." Factory delegations have prepared banners promising to increase production "in order to overcome the ravages of Trotzkyist wreckers."

For millions of Soviet citizens, this is a day of hard work. They lined the streets at an early hour this morning, waiting patiently for their turn in Red Square and other reviewing centers.

Radio loudspeakers entertained them along the line of march, and traveling troupes of musicians and dancers enlivened the hours of waiting.

Uniformed vendors of soft drinks, sandwiches and fruits did a brisk business; they are employees of state trusts, and make a substantial profit for the state as well as commissions for themselves.

On this May Day, Soviet workers generally are in good spirits. They have been disillusioned by the arrest of so many prominent leaders as "Trotzkyists," but few of the workers knew these men personally, and are generally indifferent to their fate. They were more concerned by the shortage of some kinds of food last winter due to the 1936 drought.

But spring has arrived, and is particularly welcome after the long Russian winter. The workers have enough to eat and a sufficiency of clothing; they are all sure of summer holidays with pay.

Some sort of entertainment has been arranged for everybody, and the people are in a holiday mood.

Reich's Unity Stressed In Hitler Youth Appeal

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler told 180,000 wildly cheering boys and girls packed in Olympic Stadium today in the Reich's May Day celebration that "those who think they can bring disunion into our youth are mistaken."

The Reichsführer's words, carried by radio to an estimated 7,000,000 other members of the Hitler Youth movement in mass meetings throughout Germany, were interpreted as a possible reference to National Socialist differences with the Roman Catholic Church over the education of German youths.

"We put an end to disunity among our youth and created one sole youth movement," he declared. "There can be only one educational system for youth."

The Vatican Concordat of 1933, designed to pacify relations between church and state in Germany, allowed to the Roman Catholic Church the right to supervision of religious education for its youth. In an encyclical letter a month ago Pope Pius vehemently protested against what he termed National Socialist violations of the Concordat.

Members of the Hitler Youth movement gathered in sports fields, stadia, and meadows throughout the Reich to hear the address.

Huge Steel Tube Finished For 200-Inch Telescope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—One more step in the direction of enlarging the universe known to mankind was completed yesterday as Dr. Albert Einstein and Prof. Robert Millikan, heading a group of 200 distinguished astronomers, engineers, writers and industrialists, witnessed the fitting of the final bolt to the tube of the giant 200-inch telescope soon to be erected on the 6000-foot peak of California's Mt. Palomar.

Through the murky air of the great plant, with masses of machinery looming in the shadows, floodlights penciled down on a small group clustered about the massive silver skeleton of the tube. Loudspeakers amplified the voices of speakers above the clamor of machinery, and news-reel cameras whirred on specially erected platforms and from a 50-ton traveling crane gliding overhead.

A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Company, quoted Robert Browning: "We are groping on from fancy to fact." Man is amplifying his own stature, he said, through such research as this, and he is expanding his own mental being as his concept of the universe expands.

"The Westinghouse Company took this job for money," he added, "but once having signed the contract we have put our whole interest into doing a creditable job and have welcomed the opportunity to do our bit in widening our horizons."

Engineers Explain

Other speakers were G. H. Froebel, manager of the marine division of the company—in whose shops the telescope mounting is being constructed, and Jesse Ormondroyd, former Westinghouse engineer, who was active in the planning and testing work which preceded the construction of the telescope tube and yoke in this plant.

Mr. Ormondroyd outlined the problems faced and the solutions decided upon. He stressed the fact that "the essential optical surfaces of the telescope consist of less than one ounce of aluminum and photographic emulsion. Yet to permit these surfaces to function properly about 35,000 pounds of glass and 1,000,000 pounds of steel are required to form the telescope structure."

Beside the speakers on the platform erected against the tube was a celluloid model of the complete telescope, to which Mr. Ormondroyd referred in explaining the movement of the telescope on its floating oil and ball bearings. On a chair near by was a small half-horsepower motor, which, he said, was much more than powerful enough to move the great mass of metal and glass.

As Dr. Einstein and Dr. Millikan, with the other distinguished visitors, were shown through the whole plant before lunching together in the company restaurant, they were shown the half finished horse shoe yoke which will carry the tube. It was explained that the problem of balancing this exactly in order to allow the necessary easy movement, had been solved by making concrete filling of the tips of the horseshoe heavier by mixing nuts and bolts with the cement—to the extent of 20 tons on each side.

Einstein Studies Machine

Dr. Einstein expressed much interest in other features of the big plant—particularly in the delicate balance—checking machine for turbine rotors, at which he lingered for some time.

It was explained to the visitors that the massive sections of telescope, taken down into the smallest units possible, will be much too big to be carried by rail. Instead, they will be moved carefully on a cleared railway track to a dock on the adjoining Delaware river and shipped by sea to California.

The tube now completed is a hollow box-type structure of welded members, making it almost as high as a six-tory building. It weighs approximately 87 tons and consists of several welded sub-assemblies bolted together so the whole may be re-erected at Mt. Palomar.

Yet the pressure of a child will be sufficient to swing the great structure, so delicate is to be its balance. The gigantic steel parts will actually float on oil which flows at 250 pounds pressure. Less than a millionth of a volt of electricity will rotate the instrument, and the amperage needed to drive the motor that rotates the telescope synchronously with the motion of the earth about its axis, is too small to register on ordinary ammeters.

World's Largest Telescope

This is the first attempt yet made to float a telescope bearing on oil, the largest instruments previously designed having made use of mercury. Not only will it be the world's largest telescope, but in many respects it will be the largest machine ever made and at the same time unequaled for precision among active giants of steel.

The tube of the great instrument will not only carry the monstrous 200-inch "eye," the mirror cast at Corning, now in the process of being ground and polished, but will "house" the telescope crew as well.

More tiny than mannikins, comparatively speaking, astronomers will work in a cage at the upper end from a basket-like observing room suspended in the middle of the tube. In the center of the telescope mirror is a hole 40 inches in diameter beneath which another basket-like observing room will be suspended. Astronomers observing from this focus will see starlight as it is captured by the great mirror, reflected on an optical flat at the top of the tube and then redirected down the tube, though the hole in the mirror to the eye of the observer or the photographic plate. The astronomer riding the topmost "basket" sees the stars directly as they are captured by the mirror below him.

Three Observation Points

Still a third observation point will be about half way up the tube at a point outside, where astronomers see the stars by an arrangement of right-angled mirrors.

The tube was finished yesterday at the South Philadelphia works of Westinghouse. The final bolt was a quarter pound piece of steel tapped into place by William Ladley, veteran Westinghouse employee of 48 years' service.

Shipment of the tube and allied equipment will start in the fall. As they are so large and weighty, nearly all the parts will be carried by boat to the West Coast, where they will be transferred by truck to the summit of Mt. Palomar.

Third Avenue Line Gets Ultimatum In Inter-Union Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—As labor joined today in an impressive May Day processional, a strike ultimatum was served on the Third Avenue Railway Company, employing 4500 workers. This came in the announcement by the Transport Workers' Union that unless the company granted a referendum to determine collective bargaining representation by Monday noon, it would order a walk-out.

The action brings to a head a jurisdictional dispute between this union and the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. Both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but the Amalgamated, which claims it has organized 85 per cent of the company's employees, contends it has federation authority to organize all street car workers, whereas the transport groups' activities are limited to machinists.

Ultimatum Issued

The latter's movement against the company was provoked by the announcement by Slaughter W. Huff, president, that the Third Avenue system, after consultation with officials of the American Federation of Labor and its New York state branch, was prepared to grant bargaining recognition to the Amalgamated. A meeting of 2000 members of the transport union was called and notice served on the company that it had been "unanimously resolved to demand that you arrange for a referendum vote immediately in which employees shall determine the labor union which they choose as their sole bargaining agency with the Third Avenue Railroad System."

A copy of the ultimatum was sent to the City Industrial Relations Board, recently appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to arbitrate in labor disputes, and simultaneously the transport union in a message to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the Amalgamated as using "yellow dog" tactics and demanded that its entrance into the situation be investigated, asserting it was permitting itself to be used for the company's advantage.

Wage Increase Asked

The Amalgamated has been inactive in recent years, but backed long and unsuccessful strikes on the Third Avenue system 35 and 20 years ago and on the subway system 10 years ago. Labor circles saw the company's move to recognize it in the current picture as a blow at the growing strength of the transport group which is seeking for its members a 25 per cent wage increase, 48-hour week and two weeks' vacation with pay for all employed by the system for more than a year.

The statement of the company, which operates the only remaining street car lines in Manhattan streets and whose trolley system extends to Queens, the Bronx and Westchester counties, was to the effect that it had no objection to the Amalgamated organizing its employees, since it understood a majority of them belonged to that union.

Editorial Strike Forces New York Paper to Suspend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The Long Island Daily Press of Jamaica, Queens, is closed today, publication interrupted for the first time since it was founded 118 years ago, as a result of a strike called by the Newspaper Guild. William F. Hoffman, publisher, said discontinuance of publication was "involuntary," since he was unable to obtain workmen in his mechanical departments "in sufficient number to function." He declined to say when publication of the Press would be resumed.

Workers "have been prevented from entering the plant by members and sympathizers of the New York Newspaper Guild," he said. "Police officers have been assigned to keep the doors of the plant from being blocked, but they have not been able to cope with the situation.

"Under the circumstances, I find it impossible to continue publication."

About 300 workers and 900 carrier boys are affected.

U. S. Labor and Radical Groups Join in May Day Celebrations

By the Associated Press

Tens of thousands of workers pushed aside routine tasks today to engage in traditional May Day celebration in scores of the world's largest cities.

Demonstrators participated in parades, mass meetings and speech-making, while augmented police forces guarded against disorder.

Organizers of New York's May Day celebration called for participation by 250,000 persons and hailed it as the greatest in the city's history. The city mobilized its 19,000 policemen as a precautionary move. Socialists and Communists joined in the celebration for the first time.

Chicago Celebration

At Chicago, labor and political groups called for a parade by 10,000 marchers. Extra policemen were posted at strategic points.

The day took on the aspects of a national holiday in France and Russia. In France, demonstrators mobilized to hail gains achieved by the Peoples' Front Government, to demand new social reforms and to seek consolidation of forces against fascism.

A walkout of 25,000 busmen signalized May Day in London. The strike for slower bus schedules and shorter working days crippled the city's transportation system in the midst of the nation's coronation season.

Stalin Reviews Parade

Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator, and his aides took places in a reviewing stand at Lenin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square to watch a parade of troops. A thousand planes constituted part of the military display.

In a May Day manifesto the Committee of the Communist International named the United States and France among nations in which it said organization of workers had "checked" capitalism. The manifesto called for "revolutionary overthrow of capitalism."

Rival labor organizations conducted separate activities in Mexico City, D. F. Officials of Mexico's federal district routed the parades over different sections of the city to avoid clashes.

A mass meeting was called in Detroit, Mich., by a committee claiming to represent 100 union, fraternal and labor organizations. The United Automobile Workers of America planned no formal participation.

March in Cleveland

Leaders of American Federation of Labor unions at Cleveland, Ohio, asked followers to shun parades scheduled to converge on the public square from three sides of the city.

Two groups of marchers, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and members of leftist organizations, vied for attention in Philadelphia.

The joint council of the Committee for Industrial Organization at St. Louis, Mo., called for a mass meeting by several thousand union workers.

Reports that radical groups had planned an uprising put the constabulary and police on the alert in the Philippines.

Newspaper Bombed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 1 (AP)—A bomb exploded against the wall of the editor's office of the newspaper El Imparcial today, injuring three persons and rocking the city. Thick walls prevented extensive damage.

Editor Antonio Ayuso had expected an attack as the result of his newspaper's comments on recent riots between independence advocates and police in Ponce, P. R.

Woman Awarded Fellowship For Research at Oslo

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—A woman who teaches languages at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., is one of five American-born persons awarded fellowships in Scandinavian universities by the American-Scandinavian foundation.

She is Miss Ella Valborg Rolvaag, daughter of the late Ole Edvart Rolvaag, whose book, "Giants of the Earth," won recognition in this country. In announcing the award today, the foundation said Miss Rolvaag will search for hitherto unpublished material on the early life of Ibsen at the University of Oslo.

Other persons awarded fellowships are:

Richard H. Goodwin, 26, of Brookline, Mass., a graduate student in biology at Harvard, who will study plant hormones at the University of Copenhagen.

Albin T. Anderson, 26, of San Jose, Calif., a candidate for a Ph. D. at the University of California, who will do research work on the life of Axel Oxenstierna, the Swedish diplomat of the early seventeenth century, in the Riksarkiv at Stockholm and in the university library at Upsala.

Lester E. Hanson, 24, of Graceville, Minn., a student and graduate assistant at Cornell University, who will make a survey of Danish breeding centers, feeding stations and marketing methods of animal husbandry.

John E. Everett, 23, of Jefferson City, Tenn., a graduate assistant and student at the University of North Carolina, who will continue experiments in the organic chemistry of sulphur compounds at the University of Stockholm.

The foundation selected as alternates for the fellowships Laurence Palitz, now at the University of Chicago; Burton O. Young of Boulder, Colo., and E. Raymond Hall of Berkeley, Calif.

The foundation announced that there were 107 applicants for the fellowships.

British Merchantmen Plan To Run Rebel Blockade In Rescuing Bilbao Children

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 1 (AP)—The captains of nine British merchantmen, ignoring Spanish insurgent refusals to respect any foreign ships inside their Bay of Biscay blockade, agreed to evacuate as many children as possible from Bilbao.

The captains of the nine ships, which already have reached Bilbao through the insurgent sea gauntlet, said that they hoped to be able to remove between 4000 and 5000 children to St. Jean de Luz, around the bend of the Bay of Biscay in France.

They announced their plan after a conference with the British Consul at Bilbao, R. C. Stevenson.

The ships, which reached their anchorages in the Nervion River to relieve the food crisis of the war-swollen population last week, are the Portelet, Hamsterley, Thurston, Marvia, Sheaf Field, Bacworth, Blackhill, Thorpehall, and Consett.

New York Celebrates May Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Stirred by the rising pace of trade unionism in the United States and aroused by fascist growths abroad, trade union, liberal and radical organizations today staged the most impressive May Day celebration ever witnessed in America by an enormous parade through the streets of Manhattan and rallies in some of New York City's largest arenas.

The municipality's entire force of 18,000 police were held in reserve for the 24-hour interval from midnight to midnight. Estimates of the total number of persons in the parade were speculative, but conservative estimates indicated a far larger participation than the 60,000 persons taking part last year. Sponsors declared 200,000 persons were in the chief march of the day.

Most of the activities were under direction of the United May Day Committee, which claims an aggregate membership of 410,000.

Marching began at 10 a. m. when divisions got under way for the long walk to Union Square. The schedule called for continuous movement from the starting points until 2:30 p. m., when the final division was to form.

Following the United Front parade to Union Square, focal point of radical activities in America, 30,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were to gather for a rally in Randall's Island stadium.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America assembled for a celebration in Mecca Temple. Socialist organizations of various character also engaged halls for individual observance of the day.

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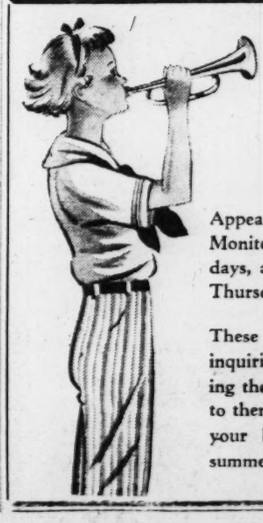

Summer Camp Advertising

Appears in The Christian Science Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

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Less Than Half Relief Load Borne by WPA, Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Taxpayers in 35 states in the Union are today supporting more unemployment workers than are carried on the Federal Works Progress Administration rolls, according to an independent, nation-wide survey by the New York Herald-Tribune made public here today. The normally Republican state of Ohio leads with a number of these aid grants, the survey shows, having on its rolls 374,375 cases, or 5.6 per cent of its total population. New York follows with 293,336 cases, or 2.3 per cent.

The report of the survey says that official figures supplied by the Governors of the 35 states place the total of their cases on State aid at 2,513,774. These do not include persons receiving old-age pensions, paupers, institutions for the blind and dependent or crippled children. "This means that State aid in almost two thirds of the United States exceeds by 363,000 the total of 2,150,000 people that President Roosevelt on Tuesday said were receiving federal aid from the WPA in the entire country," the report of the survey says.

"Ten states reported they now have no form of direct state relief for the jobless in addition to federal relief, old-age pensions and such established welfare activities as for the blind and dependent children. Statistics from the remaining states—Georgia, New Mexico and North Carolina—are still lacking. Nevertheless, with 45 states accounted for, official information demonstrates that the unemployment relief burden from state and local appropriations throughout the country exceeds the federal relief burden both in size and in number affected. As for the 2,513,774 state aid cases already recorded, the state figures indicate that they would be doubled or trebled if the number of dependents in each family were counted."

The report of the survey declares that even a partial and exploratory inquiry serves to illustrate that the W. P. A. relief rolls and expenditures represent less than 50 per cent of the nation's unemployment and relief problem and that the burden of assistance being carried by the states independently of Federal aid today is "extraordinarily heavy."

"With still greater emphasis," the report continues, "the inquiry shows that wide variation in the methods of tabulating unemployment and relief practices exists in the various states; that no uniform system of records appears yet to have been established, and that the scope and seriousness of the nation-wide unemployment and relief problems is definitely obscured by failure to bring the records—fragmentary or complete—of the 48 states into one rounded out picture."

The Herald Tribune undertook its survey by telegraph following President Roosevelt's reported remark to newspaper correspondents at a press interview last Tuesday when they were endeavoring to learn his stand on the demand in many quarters for a national census of the unemployed. The President was reported to have told them that if they wanted to know how many persons were unemployed, they should get their information from established sources, where it is available.

"Confronted by the President's refusal to consider a national jobless census and by insufficient or contradictory estimates regarding the amount of state aid now being given, the Herald Tribune appealed by telegraph to the governors of all 48 states asking for precise statistics on the number of persons obtaining state aid in addition to those on the WPA," the survey report says. "The replies received reveal a national state aid problem which is still more imposing than that which the federal agencies are handling with a heavy drain upon the budget."

Virginia Gardens Bring Back Days of Old Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

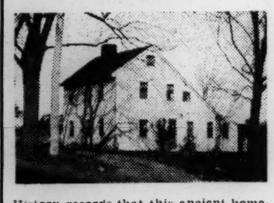
FAIRFAX, Va., May 1—More than 100 beautiful and famous gardens in the Old Dominion State beckoned visitors from near and far during the past week.

Because the winter just past has been so mild in this section of the Southland, Virginia presents a smiling landscape during Garden Week this year. Once more beauty and romance held sway. Flowered loveliness against a background of stately boxwood produced a vision unequaled in entrancing beauty. Doubly attractive are the very old gardens in Virginia, the birthplace of the nation, because of their historic significance and memory.

Here in these idyllic spots, where the sweet fragrance of flower and shrub mingle, the gardens of Virginia swing open the door of fancy to the long-ago. Nowhere has the memory of days gone by been kept fresher than among the old historic homes of Virginia, and the gardens of these homes added distinction and beauty to the home life of those days.

Southern hospitality, which is more than a tradition in Virginia, is extended by the owners of many famous gardens and estates. Co-operating with the Virginia Garden Clubs they opened their places to the general public in the effort to make Garden Week in "Old Virginny" one of the most attractive annual events in the United States.

The Oldest House in Harvard



History records that this ancient homestead was built in 1686 and that it was once occupied by a descendant of Joseph Dudley appointed Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in 1702. It has suffered as little change as any in the village. The house contains seven rooms, three fireplaces and all the old features. There are no improvements except electricity. In all there are 130 acres, half of which is tillage. There is a large barn, many fine elm trees and 150 fruit trees; priced at $11,000. Call Harvard 87-3.

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The Columbia River
A Part of the Rapids Just Above the Grand Coulee Dam

Northwest Is Urged to Heed Beauties of Columbia Gorge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—While industrial developments made possible after completion of the Bonneville Dam within the next two years are attracting major interest of financial, industrial and political leaders along the Columbia River Gorge, the "important revenues of scenic and recreational features of the sector" should not be forgotten.

That was the basis of a report prepared by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission on the problem of conservation and development of the scenic and recreational resources of the Columbia Gorge in Washington and Oregon. The report was submitted to the National Resources Committee and the state planning boards of the two Pacific Northwest states.

Purpose of the report is to "invoke due consideration on the part of the Federal Government, the states immediately concerned, and the public of the nation and the Pacific Northwest of these outstanding scenic and recreational resources and of the growing need of their conservation and further development and utilization."

"It is not the purpose to restrict the play of the physical and economic forces released by the Bonneville Dam project and the consequent inevitable developments in or near the Gorge," stated the report, "but to urge the parallel consideration of all of the social and economic forces and developments, and to prevent the usual waste of the less ponderable but equally real economic values involved in recreational facilities and scenery."

Not for National Park

Because of the economic potentialities and physical modifications in the area considered, it is impossible to consider it for inclusion in the national park system. Besides its scenic resources, the Gorge is the only water-level passage through the Cascade Range for all types of transportation and "opportunity for large-scale hydroelectric development."

Pointing out that the Gorge still is largely undisturbed and "its remarkable natural features still dominant," the report brings out, "It is deserving of preservation through active conservation procedure. While of national significance, it is by circumstance outside the scope of exclusive federal action or control.

"Of necessity, therefore, the conservation of the region becomes the obligation of the many political subdivisions in which the geographic unit lies. The multiple scattered agencies concerned with this area would not, through independent action, attain the integrated development which the naturally homogeneous area requires. Those charged with various diverse projects, imminent or undertaken in this vicinity, would not, in the isolated pursuit of their specific objectives, be adequately cognizant of their inevitable consequences upon the public value of the region as a whole.

"The important changes confronting the area at the present time through public works entail, in the near future, physical modifications which will be more extensive in effect than the combination of all that has previously occurred in the Columbia Gorge."

Low Rates for Power

Proposals by the Commission to meet this "crisis caused by the rapid acceleration of activity include the following:

Low rates for power transmitted at high tension should be prepared to attract needed industry to the region but should not cover a radius so limited that industries using the power also will be under economic compulsion to locate as nearly as possible to the power plant, "tending to glut the Gorge to the neglect of feasible and desirable industrial areas outside of this outstanding scenic area."

Controls should be set up either by federal authority or by co-operative interstate-federal agreement through zoning, through appropriate provisions in contracts for the use of federal land or power to insure orderly and efficient development properly related to water, rail, highway and air transportation, to provide for architectural planning and design in harmony with the surroundings and to prevent defacement.

The scheduled construction of the water-level trunk highway on the Oregon shore should be carried out according to "freeway" standards and any major highway replacements which may ultimately be made on the Washington shore should be of the same kind of standards. The present scenic Columbia River Highway would be retained as a "tourist show window."

Broad and related programs for the extension and consolidation of public land ownerships in strategic and critical areas in the Gorge should be undertaken by the various federal, state and local agencies, including the United States Forest Service, the National Park Service and similar state and county organizations.

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Slum Conditions Held Encouraged By Foreclosures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—One-third of New York's East Side tenement properties taken over by holders of first mortgages between 1932 and 1936 are today "totally non-income producing," according to a survey by Joseph Platzker, secretary of the East Side Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Platzker said that when he inspected 1053 tenement properties still owned by former first mortgagees early last month, he found that one-third of these buildings were closed and boarded up or were in the form of vacant lots.

Less than 7 per cent of the buildings surveyed had been modernized or replaced by new structures since the property was acquired, the balance remaining unchanged save for removal of violations and minor structural changes, he added.

"In January of this year the number of closed, boarded-up and abandoned buildings covered in this study were only 196," his report says. "Early in April they increased to 222. This trend seems to show an unfortunate alliance between foreclosures and slums."

Mr. Platzker found there had been a "five-year wave of foreclosures," despite which "no group had come forward with a basic solution, although the problem is becoming more acute." Continuing, he says:

"One large owner is trying to sell most of his recently acquired holdings at even less than land values. Another is still boarding up his properties; a third is taking care of violations only; a fourth has a mixed policy of modernizing some properties and leaving others alone, and a fifth—like most of the rest—does nothing, just waits and apparently lives in hope. Surely this personified confusion is bound to injure many investments, and, above everything else, it is spreading the type of environment that means more slums—not better conditions."

This, Mr. Platzker holds, poses the question which every city in the country faces—whether slum conditions are being arrested or extended.

First Golden Sirup Runs At Warsaw Sugar Festival

WARSAW, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Wyoming County's first annual two-day maple sirup festival was opened yesterday. Acrid hardwood smoke drifted over Warsaw as farmers and woodsmen touched off fires under huge vats in the woods that fringe this village.

By the time set for Mayor J. H. Moore's address of welcome in village park, warm, golden-brown first run sirup was ready to be poured in the sugar shanties, which were opened to visitors.

C. R. Plumb, state director of food control came from Albany to officiate at the coronation of Miss Elizabeth Degolyer, of Perry, Queen of the festival. She won her crown in a contest among high school girls.

Mother Church On New Frequency

Beginning Sunday, May 2, and during the summer months, the radiocast morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be transmitted on a frequency of 15.25 megacycles, over Station W1XAL, Boston. This is a wavelength of 19.6 meters. The service radiocast begins at 10:12 a. m., eastern daylight saving time. This is 3:12 p. m., British summer time.

The evening service of The Mother Church will be relayed as usual at 7 p. m., daylight time, on W1XAL's frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

Also during the summer season the 4:30 p. m. transmission of Monitor news will be transmitted on a frequency of 15.25 megacycles. The 6 p. m. transmission will be relayed as usual on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters.

During this period W1XAL will direct all its foreign transmissions on 15.25 megacycles over a new beam antenna system which at W1XAL'S present power of about 8500 watts is said to provide a signal abroad of equal to 17,000 watts.

Methodists Begin 200th Milestone Long Celebration

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Senior Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave the signal today for the opening of a year-long celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the church.

Millions of Methodists all over the world will join in the anniversary observance which will culminate May 22, 1938, in London, England, where John Wesley laid the foundations of Methodism.

Bishop Hughes of the Washington, D. C., area, issued the call for the semiannual meeting of the Board of Bishops to convene in Minneapolis, Tuesday, May 4, when the anniversary celebration will begin officially.

John Wesley experienced certain religious feelings in common with a small group of Oxford College students 200 years ago. Seven of them banded together for spiritual fellowship in the "Holy Club." They met regularly for devotions and service to their fellow men and budgeted each hour of the day for certain religious duties. It was from this practice that they were called "Methodists" by their derisive fellow students.

It was from this handful of followers that the various Methodist denominations have spread to all parts of the world. There are more than 9,000,000 active Methodists in the United States. Large groups of the church also are found in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

Bishop Ernest Lynn Waldorf of the Chicago area will open the six-day Board of Bishop's meeting with an address on the progress of the million unit fellowship movement. The aim of this project was to pledge 1,000,000 communicants each year to contribute $1 a month for the benevolent and missionary activities of the church.

Ten thousand Methodists are expected to attend a special service on Sunday, May 9, in Minneapolis at which Bishop Hughes of Washington, Bishop Francis John McConnell of New York and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Omaha will interpret the relationship between religious faith and the Church as an institution and the changing conditions of the modern world.

The Board of Bishops also will discuss the liquor question in the United States, world peace, missionary problems and the proposed merger of the Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Anti-Saloon League Maps Intensive Missouri Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1—Reaffirming its stand for prohibition for the nation and total abstinence for the individual as the ultimate goal, the Missouri Anti-Saloon League board announced that it would spend $100,000 on a five-year campaign to achieve the abolition of liquor. The board at its annual meeting emphasized its opinion that the legal repeal of prohibition "has in no sense changed the deadly moral effect on society that alcoholic beverage always has produced and no amount of legal enactment can cloth it with respectability."

A resolution also was adopted that authorized State Supt. P. A. Tate to take steps to place a county-option liquor amendment to the State Constitution on the ballot at the next general election in November, 1938. The resolution explained that inasmuch as great moral movements must begin at home, and that through repeal the whole issue of the liquor traffic has been transferred from a national to a local one, the league favors strong county organizations in order to make possible the most effective program against the liquor traffic in both the individual counties and the State at large.

War on Liquor Advertising

Legislation that would prohibit or at least restrict the advertising of liquor will be another major point in the campaign. All liquor advertising, it was stated, is a form of education which is subversive of the alleged intent of the law to restrict the consumption of liquor in the United States. The board also advocated the nomination and election of candidates for the State Legislature and the congress "who will support our program."

It was further resolved that "we call on the press to give the facts regarding the injurious effects of alcohol in reporting the causes of crime and automobile accidents. We believe in and demand a free press but such freedom should not be construed as freedom to suppress the facts in reporting news in the fear that liquor advertisers may be offended thereby."

Approval was given the State Superintendent for his plan to organize the young people of the state under a junior league to be called the Olympians. The organization would be in harmony, it was said, with the educational program and would "build up an increasingly hostile sentiment against the liquor traffic which would in time find expression at the polls where the question of life or death of the liquor traffic must eventually be settled."

Aid of Church Sought

Declaring that experience has revealed that the liquor traffic can be restrained and eliminated only by the united efforts of the Christian church, the board urged that the denominational leaders of the State co-operate in the movement "by sharing the responsibility of leadership in the effort to control by elimination the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

Praise was given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for its "fine educational campaign and its unwearied efforts and co-operation in spite of defeats in the past."

The Rev. Marvin T. Haw, president of the board, urged in his annual report that the league work for new state liquor laws that would remove the liquor-sale privileges now common to grocery stores and drug stores and thus segregate the liquor trade in saloons. This step, he said, would remove the trade from its present contact with the general public, and put it in its proper place, where it could be attacked with more direct force.

Dr. Haw also assailed the State Assembly for rejecting local option proposals and so denying the people the right to "keep the wolf at least a few yards from their door." Legislators, he said, treat all temperance workers with a formula made up of 'courtesy and the cold shoulder."

Market Upset Stirs World

(Continued From Page 1)

visaged, promoted by four years of annual $4,000,000,000 deficits.

That the Administration is moving to combat the high prices which it formerly encouraged, there can be no doubt.

The same wholesale price index dropped from 96 in 1929 to 59 in 1933 is now back at 88. The full brunt of this rise, in retail prices, will probably strike the public this fall. For the minute, it is significant that the wholesale price index is leveling out. In fact, in April, it has shown a slow but steady decline (April 3—88.3; April 10—87.9; April 17—87.6; April 24—87.5).

Mr. Roosevelt's reversal of attitude and the attempt to apply brakes is evident in the sequence of official acts and utterances: Margin requirements for stock exchange speculators were raised in April, 1936. Reserve requirements for member banks were increased in August. Gold in the Treasury inactive fund was absorbed in December. On March 9, Mr. Roosevelt warned that unless the incipient boom were controlled, another 1929 might develop.

President Speaks Out

On April 2, at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt specifically declared prices of steel, copper and cement were too high, and made plain that the Administration would use its influence to restrain a commodity boom. Only this Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt warned against stock market speculation, not only for government workers, but for the public at large. On top of all this, the Administration has been making movements in the direction of a balanced budget, goaded by public opinion, and though a deficit of as high as $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933 is still possible, this is so much smaller than those that have gone before as to end for the time being the apprehension of a runaway budgetary inflation. The expected high retail prices this fall, it is felt, may further strengthen the popular demand for budget balance.

This is the situation as a considerable section of Washington opinion sees it. It is hopeful that commodity prices will now steady, and it does not profess too much concern over the recent Wall Street shake-up which is attributed, officially at least, largely to European influences.

In all this the gold problem is tied up, but as a secondary rather than a primary factor.

According to Dr. Edie, "a drop in the price of gold is now being discounted, and is being accepted, as a foregone conclusion." America's $35 an ounce sets the world price, and pending such a drop if it comes gold is likely to be rushed to the United States in increasing amounts.

Reducing the Treasury gold price is a complicated matter. It is tied up by agreement with England and France, and a reduced price would require a new tripartite gentleman's agreement.

It would involve automatic depreciation of Central Bank gold holdings. The United States has half the world's $22,700,000,000 of monetary gold, or $11,400,000,000; France $3,000,000,000; England $2,600,000,000. It would cause political repercussions, for juggling gold prices is a subject to rouse the demagogue. All these matters make change difficult. But the Treasury cannot go on indefinitely accepting all the world's gold, it is beginning to be felt here.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A Federal Reserve Board order wiped out $4,500,000,000 of potential bank credit today to prevent a possibly harmful credit inflation.

By artificially raising prices, the board held, such a credit spree might lay the foundation for a crash.

The order, issued in February, required a 33 1-3 per cent increase in deposit requirements. Half the increase went into effect March 1, and the remainder was effective today.

The March 1 increase locked up about $800,000,000 of idle bank funds as an additional reserve behind deposits, eliminating them from the supply of lendable money.

Reserve officials said the additional increase in requirements today would "freeze" about $750,000,000 of the present $1,640,000,000 of excess reserves.

Credit authorities estimate that each $1 of excess reserves will support about $6 in credit. The requirement increase today, therefore, clipped off about $4,500,000,000 of potential credit.

After the first half of the 33 1-3 per cent order went into effect, short-term interest rates began to stiffen because of the reduction in potential credit. Fearing that long-term rates would follow suit, many holders sold government securities.

With government issues plunging to new lows for the year, the Reserve Board stepped into the market as a purchaser early this month to maintain "orderly" conditions. It has acquired about $100,000,000 of federal securities.

This operation tended to offset the effect of the increase in reserve requirements, because most of the government obligations were acquired from banks. The cash they received in payment flowed into supplies of idle funds available for lending.

In addition, excess reserves were bolstered during March by Treasury purchases of government securities totaling $119,000,000.

In ordering the reserve requirement increase, the board estimated that $500,000,000 of excess reserves would remain. Because of government security buying and other factors, however, these funds were expected to total between $850,000,000 and $900,000,000 after the increase today.

Rare Manuscript Throws Light On Byzantine Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1—An extremely rare manuscript, discovered in a monastery on Mount Athos last summer by the second Princeton expedition to the region, has established scholarly proof that John of Damascus, famous eighth century theologian of the eastern church, was both "the father of Byzantine music and of Byzantine art," it was revealed by Prof. Albert M. Friend Jr., of the department of art and archaeology of Princeton University, today.

The manuscript, a 512-page sticherarium, or great hymn book, was discovered and photographed by the expedition in the Monastery of Kutlumusi, one of the 20 Greek orthodox monasteries on the mile-high mountain in the Aegean Sea.

While the manuscript is a thirteenth century copy of an earlier work, its Greek text, accompanied by Byzantine musical notations, and its illustrations were transcribed with great accuracy and clarity of detail.

A facsimile of the manuscript will be published by Princeton University for use in the study of the Byzantine chant and Byzantine art before the iconoclastic controversy.

Postal Pay Rise Asked

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Representative Aime J. Forand of Central Falls, R. I., proposed April 29 a $100 increase in the salary of third class postmasters for the year ending June 30, 1938, and a 10 per cent increase in pay of fourth class postmasters for the same period.

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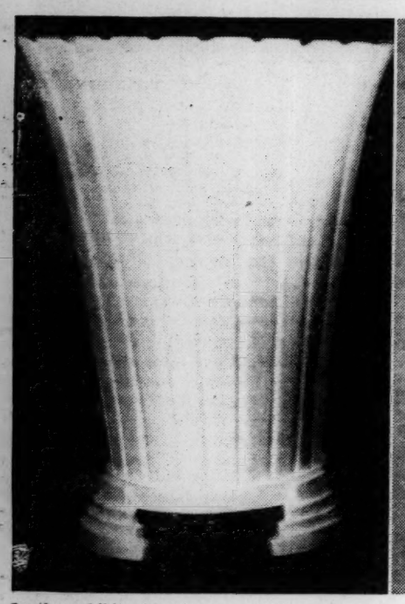

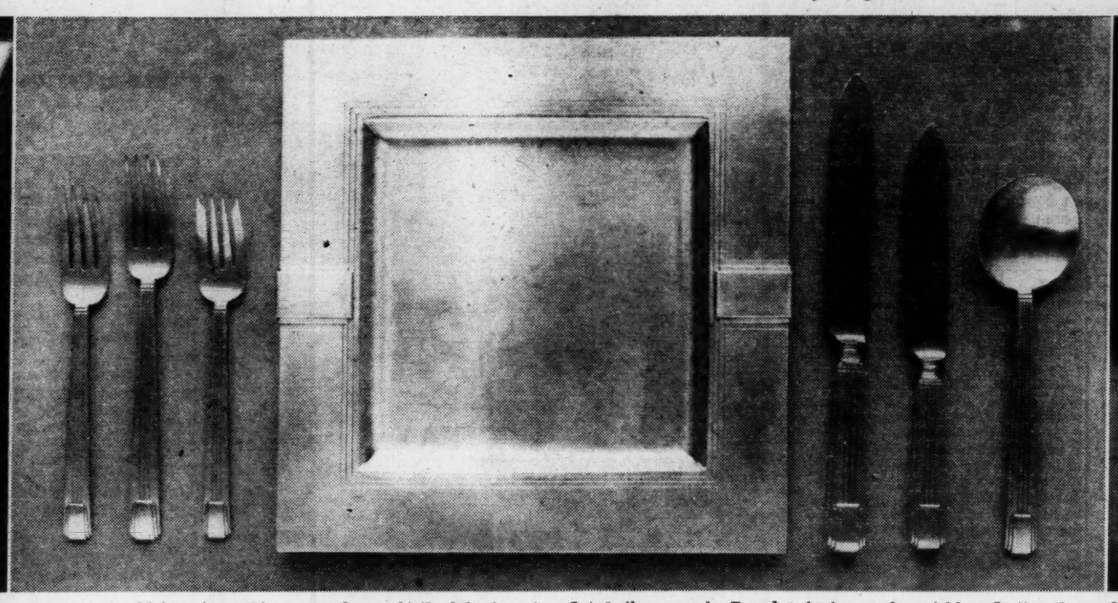

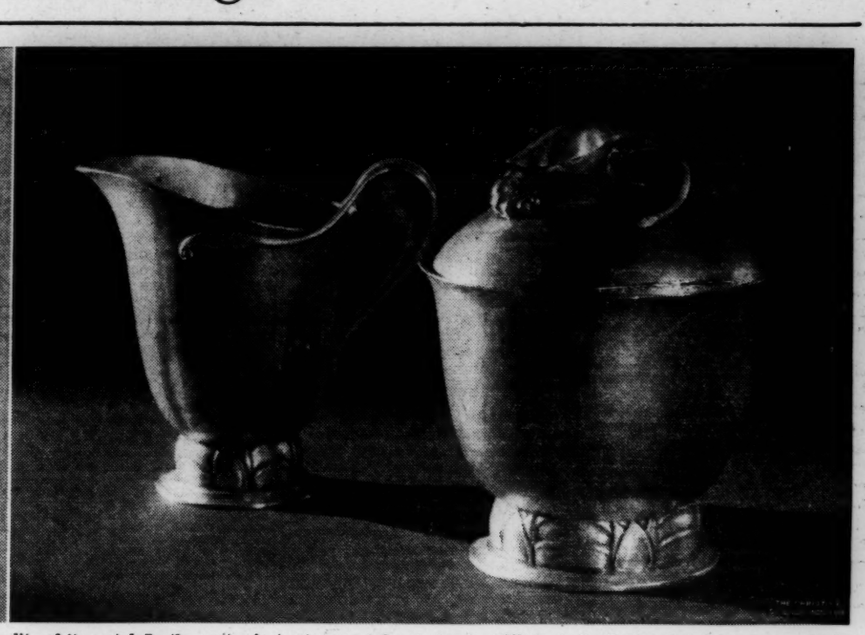

In the exhibit of contemporary silverware now current at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, products of both handwork and machinery are shown. At the left above is a fluted silver vase by Brand Chatillon Corporation, quite modern in its conception and with a slightly broken surface richly reflecting the quality of its metal. In the center is a square service plate and its matching small silver, a striking example of present-day design by Tiffany & Co. Designed and hand wrought by Peer Smed, the two pieces at the right delightfully apply natural motives.

Contemporary American Silver

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In what direction, during a period seeking to bring art into harmony with mass production, is silver design traveling? This is the question posed by the exhibition of contemporary American output, current at the Metropolitan Museum of Art till May 23. It presents work by 63 producing firms, designers and craftsmen and was arranged by Mr. Richard Bach, director of industrial relations for the Museum. It includes sterling and plate; designs essentially modern; designs that compromise; designs that are traditional. Within the restricted focus of a single material, it reveals the present trends of art-in-industry.

In the field of silver, then, what are these trends? Silver is bought to please not only the first owner but also a posterity whose taste is most predictable by comparison with precedent. For this reason its manufacturers might be excused if they showed timidity in reflecting unproven modes, such as can be more safely indulged in by producers of somewhat perishable possessions, like textiles, china and glass.

Merchants of silver might well prefer to repeat, with variations that only slightly modernize them, those patterns that have enjoyed a long-continued popularity. Indeed, an examination of advertisements indicates this to be the situation. Nevertheless, the collection at the Metropolitan bears witness not only to an awareness of today's manner of living and feeling, but of courage in accepting and interpreting it.

The showing by Tiffany & Co. is a fine example of modern treatment. The forms are clean-cut, dramatic and full of style. They are designed with understanding of what machines do best and with respect for the material, whose softly gleaming texture is allowed to express itself instead of being smothered under a screen of heavy ornament. Their square service plate is satisfyingly proportioned, and the flat pieces are smart in their simplicity. Decorated only with incised parallel lines and square studs, the beauty of this table setting is that of restraint and elegance.

The Brand Chatillon Corporation exhibits some striking designs in fluted pieces, among which is a tall vase. The rhythmical alternation of levels produced by the fluting results in a handsome play of light and shadow. The design is distinctly architectural, a feature stressed by its stepped-up feet. It suggests a setting in one of our expert modern interiors, where ornament is subservient to structural lines and color itself is used to express form.

A showing which indicates a particular interest in shapes, comes from Cartier Inc. George Genaille and Harold Greater have designed for this firm boxes and plates that are interesting in their use of angles to create contrasts in reflection. Frederick Stark, who designs for the International Silver Co., is felicitous in curving plain surfaces so that redundant effects are produced without decoration.

Of Ageless Charm

Designs that compromise with periods and achieve undated loveliness fill a real need in our scheme of living. The tea set designed by Frederick W. Koonz for Rogers, Lunt and Bowlen, falls into this category. It would be at home in any room that created a feeling for simple but high-bred living. Early American styles, quiet styles expressive of personal tastes rather than traditions, and modern styles in their least emphatic expressions, would all find this dignified service congenial. It represents a type of design whose value at the present moment, when taste is having difficulty in crystallizing, receives considerable recognition in this Metropolitan exposition of trends.

Flat silver, as shown here, is sensitive to the new movement. There is one extreme instance of the knives, forks and spoons which, not long ago, were synonymous with the most advanced design—pieces which exaggerated the customary length of shaft and reduced accordingly the extent of blade, prongs and bowl. There are, however, many new ideas in silhouettes. Blades are more gracefully shaped; prongs sometimes are shorter, below a deeper shank; bowls are squared-off.

Whether these altered proportions have any value beside the interest they create in the observer, this writer does not know, but they seem justified by the fact that they attract and please the eye. There is a tendency to decorate the handle only at the tip, if at all, using a conventionalized motif such as a tulip, an acorn, a crown, a lotus. John W. Petterson has designed for Black, Star and Frost-Graham some flat silver with handles beautifully proportioned and perfectly plain, except for a very delicate scalloping where they join the implemented end. Percy B. Hall, for the Watson Co., has done some particularly dainty fluted shafts without any ornaments. Porter Blanchard has designed and executed pieces with perfectly plain, slim handles, with no trim except two incised lines at the join.

Craftsmanship speaks to us with the intimacy of friendship. It is like a greeting between strangers, after which they are strangers no longer. It is needed as an interlude in lives lived with too much speed, under too high pressure, and reminds us of the beauty of patience, of faithfulness to an ideal, of devotion to perfection. The exhibition contains some very fine craftsmanship.

Peer Smed, by birth a Dane, was bred to conscientious pursuit of his art, to long hours of labor. Reward has come in the power to express in hand-wrought metal the beautiful forms in the world around him and the deepest responses of his own heart.

He has an unerring sense of balance and proportion, a tenderness toward the texture of his material, and an instinct for placing his ornament where it never confuses his formal design nor detracts from its plastic interest.

Other notable hand work is shown by Clara B. Welles, Arthur Nevill Kirk, J. O. Randahl, George Gebelius and others. Peter Müller-Munk contributes a delightful platter with a silhouette distorted in behalf of exciting design. This we commend to dining-rooms with modern paintings.

It is pleasant to believe that craft work is being featured in this exhibition not as a survival of a passing technique, but as a particular art which will continue, though modestly. It will provide for us an accessible sanctuary when the whirring of wheels and the grinding of machine-driven blades, and the pursuit of functionalism momentarily fatigue our thought, despite our high democratic ideals and our harmony with the age we live in.

Color Reproductions of Paintings

So many and so diverse have been the increase of opportunities for pleasure and culture during the present century, that many of us are likely to overlook the importance of some of the most significant advances. Those whose childhood years came in the 1800's will have clear memories of the limited range of pictures which were seen on the walls of our homes.

Most of these were steel engravings; few chromos, sometimes well executed, but quite inadequate reproductions of their originals at that, some of the best chromo lithographs are still prized for the quality of their technique and fidelity to their originals. But it was lithographs or steel engravings which were most common, and here the processes permitted little suggestion of the true character of the original painting.

Naturally, the reduction of a work of art to monotone must miss the chief beauty of a painting, at best giving one only a knowledge of the artist's composition and a hint of what he aimed to express. So the educational or cultural value of these prints could be but slight. One hardly needs to remark that as decorative objects, few of them showed sufficient character to add much interest to a room, to say nothing of vivacity or mental stimulus.

Since those days, photographic and printing processes have been improved with amazing rapidity, until now facsimilies of the best paintings of all centuries are reproduced by many publishers of Europe and America. So precise are these in every detail, even down to the artist's brush marks and the shadow cast by heavy pigment, that the art student, the critic and the home decorator are equally enriched.

With all this wealth of material coming from the presses of England, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, and America, it has sometimes been very difficult for a buyer to find the particular items that he desired. Only three years ago my own experience in New York showed that only after prolonged search and the following of many clues, that certain color reproductions were traced to their source—and then the purchase must come from Europe.

Since then the business of Raymond and Raymond as dealers in color reproductions has developed rapidly, and has become an important source of material for decorative and educational use. Indeed, the value of these colored prints to schools and homes has so impressed the Carnegie Corporation of New York that they have co-operated with this house in the publication of a catalogue of selected Color Reproductions, embracing nearly 500 subjects, and selling at $5.

This catalogue is in loose leaf form, each 7 x 9 leaf printed on one side showing the reproduction in black and white, and giving the name and date of the artists, the title of the picture, the date, medium, the size, the location. Also the publisher, the process of reproduction, its size and the American sales price. The name of the American distributor is also indicated.

It should be noticed that this is by no means a complete list of all the items that are available. They are, rather, definite selections made with regard to the importance of the artist, and quality of the reproduction, to the end that these volumes might represent a historic review of the development of art so far as material of this sort allows.

Following these purposes some important works are not included because they are either not reproduced at all or not done well enough. Also some of the reproductions listed may be below the highest standard, but are shown because the originals are too important to omit. So this two-volume catalogue is made in loose leaf form to allow for additions, corrections or deletions, as new prints are published.

This catalogue is of much significance as evidence of the rapid growth of facilities for giving even the most modest homes an opportunity to enjoy the best of art of all centuries and of oriental as well as of western countries. With the assistance of these volumes people anywhere may select intelligently a choice of pictures of nearly all the leading artists. If one is within reach of New York the actual prints may be seen on exhibition at the galleries of the publisher.

C. G. B.

Rothschild's Treasures at Auction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

Number 148, Piccadilly, treasure house built and stocked 70 years ago by Baron Lionel Rothschild, was emptied of its wealth of art, under the hammer of the auctioneer April 19 to 22.

With its ornate gilt furniture, its marble staircase, its superb Dutch cabinet paintings, its huge crystal chandeliers, its rich curtains and tapestries, No. 148, Piccadilly, was for many years known as the house of a great connoisseur. The contents of the house were sold as noted, in the magnificent ballroom, the lease of the building being up and the present owner of the art collection finding no room for it elsewhere.

Before the sale took place a Monitor correspondent walked through the sumptuous but silent house with Mr. C. V. Pilkington of Messrs. Sotheby and Company, auctioneers. In a glass case in one of the lower rooms Mr. Pilkington pointed to a decorated ewer.

"That is the famous 'St. Porchaire Biberon,' from the time of Henri II of France. It is one of the rarest pieces in the collection. It has been restored. Had it not been broken at some time, it would be practically priceless," he declared. This ewer was sold for £600.

In Lady Rothschild's boudoir, with its ancient carpets, Louis XVI chairs and tables, were noticed a superb Louis XVI tulipwood parqueterie bonheur-du-jour, or secretaire, in the style of Riesener, and a fine Louis XV table signed by the maker Germain Landrin. These fetched respectively £480 and £300.

In the dining room there was a very fine Louis XVI gilt sideboard table, inlaid with designs in lapis lazuli, once among the most prized of all stones. But in Lord Rothschild's sitting room was a still greater treasure, in Louis XIV style. It is known as the Ceres table, for the figure of that goddess dominated the intricate inlay which included mother-of-pearl, gilt metal and lapis lazuli. This table sold for £670.

A superb set of Gobelins tapestries, woven with scenes from Ovid, and surmounted with the coats-of-arms of the Seigneur de Fontenay, Counselor of State in the seventeenth century, brought £950.

At one end of the great ballroom stood demurely a secretaire four feet in height. "That, I think, is one of the loveliest pieces in the collection," we were told.

With a white marble top, finely chiseled gilt-bronze foliage mounts, Sèvres procelain panels painted with baskets of flowers, the secretaire is signed M. Carlin. This tulipwood piece was sold for £8000.

The prices obtained surpassed the most optimistic expectations, and are considered in art circles to mark a great stimulus in collecting. The highest price was £17,500 brought by a small painting by Pieter de Hooch, Dutch master. The total sale amounted to £85,231.

So much fine silver was owned by Baron Rothschild that three days were taken for its sale at Sotheby's Galleries, April 26 to 28. This added just over £40,000 to the previous figure as stated above.

The rich antique furnishings of Baron Lionel Rothschild were sold in London April 19-22, this beautiful Louis XVI secretary being considered one of his greatest furniture treasures. It sold for £8000

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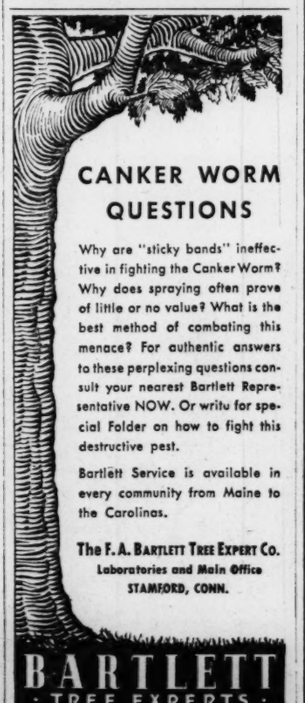
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Schools—Colleges
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Thrift, Discipline and Eagerness

Are Qualities Seen in This Japanese School and Typical of the People

By William Henry Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

If the child is father to the man, the school, which forms many of the thoughts and habits of the child, may fairly be considered one of the chief factors in making the man or woman. Just as I have often seen in Moscow classrooms a mirror of future Soviet citizens, so a recent visit to a Japanese primary school in a working-class district of Tokyo left several strong impressions of Japanese life and character.

The first impression was one of simplicity, even bareness, of endeavoring to convey the maximum amount of instruction at the minimum cost. The paint on the low desks at which the children sat in their tiny chairs was faded, and this was also true of the teachers' desks. In every room there was a single large blackboard, which the teacher alone used; one or two children's drawings were the only decorations. My Japanese companion and I stood during the period of our visit; there was not an extra chair anywhere.

Both teachers and pupils were very simply dressed in foreign-style clothes. Every classroom was crowded to capacity, 60 being the smallest number in any class which I visited.

Every Child Attends

Among Japan's achievements none is perhaps more striking or significant than the giving of elementary education to every child betwen the ages of six and 12. No other Oriental country remotely approaches this ideal. In the Philippines, which has the best educational record in the East after Japan's, about half the children attend school. The lack of any elaborate equipment, the cheap dresses of the teachers (an elementary school teacher, if a woman, starts at a salary of 45 yen—a little over $13 a month; if a man, at a salary of 55 yen), the classes, tremendously large by American standards, all indicate the strain which is imposed by Japan's fulfillment of the order of the Emperor Meiji that education should be universal.

Yet, just as the material poverty of Japanese daily life has its compensations in the almost universal politeness of the people in their dealings with each other, in their enjoyment of simple beauties and inexpensive pleasures, so the work of the school proceeded more smoothly and efficiently than one might have imagined, in view of the physical deficiencies. The discipline in the crowded classrooms was superb.

The teacher always spoke in gentle, subdued tones; the children, although they showed a keen interest in their subjects, never shouted or created any disturbance. When a boy was called on to recite he stood up, straight and stiff, holding his book ceremoniously in front of him, apparently at a prescribed distance. The tone and manner of his recitation suggested the future soldier reporting to his superior officer, an impression which was strengthened by the uniform which all male students, beginning with very little boys, must wear.

Habitually Obedient To Their Elders

The effortless discipline was so impressive that one of my first questions to the woman principal of the school was how it was achieved. She smiled and, with typical Japanese self-deprecation, said the discipline was not perfect, as teachers must often rebuke the pupils. She attributed the calm and order mainly to the fact that Japanese children at home are very obedient to their elders.

During the intermission between classes we walked in the halls and every child who passed us immediately became very serious and dignified and gave a low bow, with hands held stiffly at the sides.

We visited classes in music, reading, drawing, history, handicraft work, and writing of the Chinese characters on which the Japanese written language is largely based. The time required for memorizing these complicated hieroglyphs is, incidentally, a serious additional burden for the Japanese pupil. In writing, the children made use of the brush, not of the pen. The teacher first wrote the character on the blackboard, stroke by stroke, the children rhythmically following her movements with their hands in the air before using their brushes.

In the history class the children began by reciting loudly and in unison, with the peculiar Oriental singsong intonation, the names of the first hundred Japanese Emperors. Then the teacher gave a talk on the rise of the Shogunates in the Middle Ages. The children listened attentively; but there were few questions and answers, there was little interchange of ideas.

In the handicraft period one class was at work making a small swing out of various little colored sticks. In another room the pupils were learning to mend Western stockings and Japanese "tabi," or white cotton socks. From all the classes one carried away the impression that the children were being schooled in the qualities of thrift, hard work, attention to the care of small things, politeness, and above all, obedience to authority. But one also felt that the Japanese school curriculum is not calculated to cultivate initiative or original and independent thinking.

The stories in the textbooks seemed almost naïve, even for children of 10 or 11, and always pointed some very obvious moral. Classes in ethics held twice a week, inculcate respect for the qualities which have always been rated most highly in Japanese morality: loyalty, industry, filial devotion and, first of all, reverence for the Emperor.

Pictures of the reigning Emperor and Empress are guarded with sacred care in a locked cupboard in the principal's room. Day and night a teacher is on duty especially to look out for these pictures; they are the first objects to be saved in the event of a fire. I noticed that pupils invariably bowed deeply as they passed the cupboard where the pictures are kept. Twice a month the pupils gathered in assembly to bow solemnly in the direction of the Imperial Palace and of the Grand Shrine of Ise, which is sacred to the memory of the Imperial ancestors.

The most impressive ceremony in the school is the periodic prescribed reading of the Emperor Meiji's famous Réscript on Education. The whole student body stands at attention in the assembly hall, heels together, eyes cast down on the floor. A polished white wooden box is handed to the principal, who, with every token of deep respect, takes from it a document wrapped in purest silk, unrolls it and reads the Rescript, one sentence in which may be regarded as a Japanese equivalent for the Ten Commandments:

> Ye, our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters, be harmonious as husbands and wives and true as friends. Bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate the arts and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers. Furthermore advance public good and promote common interest, always respect the Constitution and obey the law. Should emergency arise offer yourselves courageously to the state, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our Imperial Throne, coeval with Heaven and earth.

Mrs. Kyu Kiuchi, the principal of the school which I visited, is the only woman principal of a public school in Japan. Vivacious, energetic, often punctuating her conversation with hearty laughter, she is most unlike the familiar type of Japanese woman, shy, shrinking and retired. She told me of the many obstacles which had beset her path, as a result of the widespread prejudice against seeing a woman in such a position of executive responsibility. But she has succeeded, in spite of these prejudices, in building up one of the most progressive primary schools in Japan.

Courtesy of Camp Kiniya, Milton, Vermont

Quiet Hours in the Craft Studio

The active girl at vacation camp is helped to build up resources for quiet hours, and the quiet one is helped to find companionship among the activities she loves. In the camp studio they may find ways to express their innate appreciation of beauty through designing and making beautiful things. Here, under the teaching and guidance of understanding counselors, and with the comradeship of other campers, a girl may gain confidence in her abilities and add to her inner store of joy.

Mary—Best of Chums

How Camp Helped 'the Little Girl Who Did Not Mix'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The name started in the home circle. Because Mary had liked to be alone, and many times withdrew from the other children and played her games of imagination and make-believe by herself, they had called her "Stray Lamb." At first it had been rather amusing to watch this child slip away to be by herself. But the name clung to her when she started to school, and the habit began to be something of a problem. Her teacher talked the matter over with Mary's mother and it was agreed that something should be done. Mary must not stand off by herself all through her school life. But what to do?

* * *

On Mary's first day at camp the director noticed the little girl who did not mix. She said nothing, but continued to observe her during the second and the third day. Then she spoke to Mary's counselor. "You had better get Mary into the games and activities before she begins to feel herself different," the director advised. But the "different" attitude was so well fixed that the counselor realized the matter would have to be handled in some specific way; friendly suggestions were not sufficient.

Counselor Knows How To Handle Situation

In Mary's cabin were three other girls of her own age. Two of them had been at camp before, but the other one was also a newcomer. Miss Clark, the counselor, suggested one day that the four girls and herself go off by themselves for a day in the woods. Mary tried to beg off—she had rather stay in the cabin while the others went for their all day's good time. Miss Clark passed over Mary's objections without singling her out as different or strange in any way; but she included her unequivocally in the group.

"We'll take our lunch," Miss Clark told them, "and each girl will have to carry her share." So Mary reluctantly took her little knapsack, with her tin cup tied on the outside. But when they were ready to start, Miss Clark found she had forgotten the sugar for their chocolate milk. Would Mary go back and ask the cook for it? Mary flushed slightly; it was not only that she had withdrawn her companionship, she had not learned to give or to be helpful to others. Seeing Mary's moment of hesitation, other girls offered to go for the sugar but Miss Clark was sure Mary would be glad to get it, and since she was the first one asked, it would be better for her to do the errand. Then there was an extra basket of oranges to go with the lunch. Would Mary like to carry the basket?

Mary took the basket of oranges and they all started joyfully up the long green hill. When Miss Clark felt it was time for the basket to exchange hands, Mary maintained that the basket was not heavy and that she did not mind carrying it at all. But Miss Clark thought it better for each to take her turn, although she rejoiced that at least one barrier had been removed—Mary was ready to do her part.

There was a cobblestone stove at the top of the hill where they were to cook their luncheon. And when it was time to gather sticks to start the fire Miss Clark encouraged Mary to go with the others and gather her share, and help bring up the wood. This done she allowed Mary to strike the match that sent the fire roaring up the chimney. But after this Mary withdrew and found a seat for herself at a little distance from the others. Miss Clark immediately approached her, "Wouldn't you like to help me with the lunch, Mary?"

Mary looked at her wide-eyed and inarticulate. She was not accustomed to helping. "You might get out the paper napkins and put them around on the table," Miss Clark suggested kindly. "Then I shall need some one to help me while I cook the hamburgers. As soon as one is done while it is good and hot we'll open a bun and put it inside. And when we have enough to go around someone will have to pass them. Would you like to do that?"

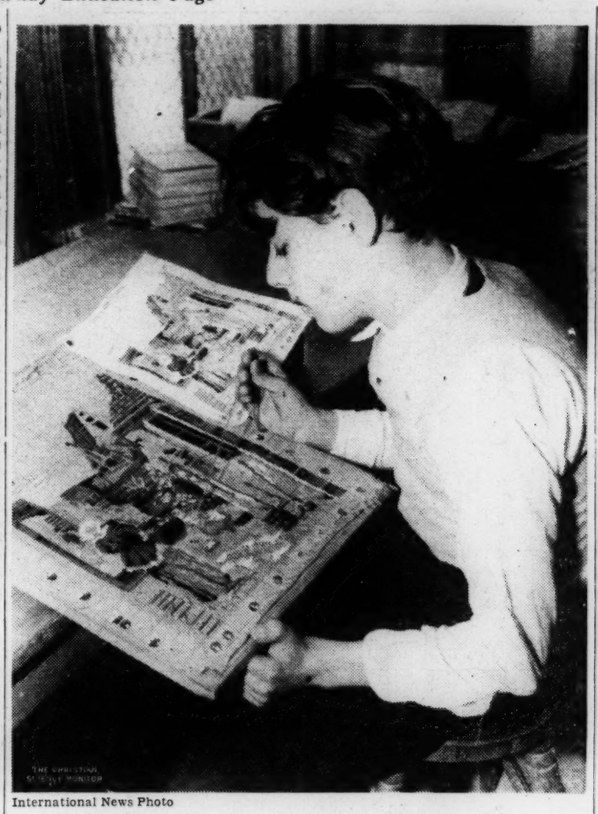
Mary helped with the hamburgers and passed the sandwiches, and found she rather enjoyed doing it. The other girls, while they did not pay particular attention to her, were friendly, and they all laughed and chatted over the luncheon. After luncheon Miss Clark spread a blanket and they lay down for their rest hour. It had been a long climb to the top of the green hill, and the girls were glad to rest for a time. Mary found herself between two girls and discovered she rather liked being close to her companions, feeling that she was one of the group. Although she had no way to express it, it all seemed so natural, and she enjoyed the chummy feeling, as though she had friends and would like to be a friend.

Learned to Work and Play With Give and Take

After the rest period there were games, swinging on bent saplings for horses, exploring what the imagination could conceive to be robber caves, and discovering Indian mounds. But when they all settled down on a green knoll to hear Miss Clark read a story, Mary picked a place for herself and sat apart. It was not going to be a matter of one day's work, nor of two or three; it might take weeks even. But Mary would learn to adapt herself to her group, to work and play with children of her own age, and to learn to give as well as take.

* * *

When Mary's parents came at the end of the summer to take her home, they could hardly believe that the radiant little girl who was bidding loving farewell to a group of fellow campers could be the "Stray Lamb" from whom they had parted eight weeks before.



International News Photo

Needlework to Be Entered at World's Fair

Pupil at Clark Junior High School in the Bronx making a picture in needlework. Such pieces will probably be entered as an example of school craftsmanship to be exhibited at the World's Fair in New York in 1939. All the New York schools will at that time exhibit samples of craftsmanship. We are glad to show this picture as one more way of emphasizing that there need be no lines drawn between boys' and girls' handicrafts. Both should have ample opportunity to express themselves in fashioning all sorts of things. Today in many schools this enlightened attitude happily obtains. Boys are found learning cooking and embroidery, while girls may be taking manual training or setting up the school paper—and all as a natural and normal thing.

Placing More Emphasis on the Positive

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

Long ago, at a lovely old home in the mountains of a southern state, someone pulled a fine strong limb of evergreen to the ground, and let a little girl of four climb on for a thrilling swing through the air, very much in the manner of the well-known young man of trapeze fame. (You see—a remark made recently by a friend about children and their growing up without the introduction of fear into their thought, has set me reminiscing and prompts this letter to our Parent Column.)

As the limb was about to be released, the little girl's mother appeared at the door, with only a brief moment for a word of caution. This caution did not take the form of "Don't fall off," or "don't" anything else undesirable, but "Hold on tight!" And the little girl held on tight as she flew through the air in a joyous way which was repeated many times, and which she remembers clearly to this day, with blue sky, the towering old evergreens and their pungent fragrance mingling in remembrance.

On another occasion there was not even time for a brief word of caution. My mother and father walking, and I, astride old Nance, a gentle mare, were returning from a long ramble through the woods and along the cliffs above the river. It was a spring evening, at dusk, and the brown leaves of autumn were still thickly nestled along the path with fragile bits of spring flowers peeping through. Mother and Dad were talking of the wild turkeys and the wild turkey eggs they had seen. As we neared home, the call of Old Nance's colt came clearly and she promptly pricked up her ears. At the foot of the hill on which the house was located, there flowed a brook; and this, Old Nance prepared to take in her dash homeward. As she buckled to make the jump, I leaned forward and clutched both hands strongly in her mane, and breathlessly, but triumphantly, clung to her back until the top of the hill was reached and Old Nance had stopped quietly by the fence and was nuzzling her colt.

And all this to say—"Let us give our children the positive thoughts, the constructive words and ideas." Children are so eager to learn, so receptive, that a right attitude of intelligent confidence, if truly established, will serve them well in many different circumstances.

As small children, our little girls, venturing on thresholds of new achievements, were reassured many times by the quiet statement, "You can do it," which was accompanied, of course, by careful explanation, so that their attempts were made confidently, but not blindly. Thus, learning to skate, to ride their bicycles, to ice skate, and so on, were all accomplished with the minimum of falls and bumps, it seems to me. Surely it is right that their eagerness to try new things, in whatever field of endeavor, should be approached with confidence, through eliminating fear. The natural fruit of positive thinking, free of fear, is a working knowledge that for every right endeavor there is the needed ability, for every seeming predicament, a right way out, and for every problem, a good answer. And this lesson we can learn along with our little folks!

It is another spring, and I am far from the beautiful wooded hills, in which lived our wild turkeys, but it has been seen that each new horizon has had its own beauties, its own lessons and joys, so that if one "holds on tightly" to the loveliest and best from each, confidence in good is undismayed, and grows stronger along the way.

So much for spring thoughts in a great city—and with these are sent best wishes to all our friends of this column. (Mrs.) E. C. L.

* * *

"How Many Hours Is Tomorrow, Mother?"

Oregon

Dear Editor:

The other day my small son questioned, "How many hours is tomorrow, Mother?" Such terms as "last week," "day after tomorrow," or "in a little while," are very confusing to a three-year-old.

A child's ability to judge time develops very slowly. It is always a good idea, when speaking of time, to connect it with the ordinary everyday events in his life. Instead of saying, "This afternoon we will go to see Grandmother," I find it better to say, "After you have had your lunch we will go visiting." And in place of "This evening I will read you a story," I tell him, "Just before you go to bed Mother will read to you."

A little girl of four was punished for annoying her mother by appearing in the kitchen several times in 15 minutes to ask when lunch would be ready. "In a few minutes," the mother had promised, but the child was hungry and the time passed slowly. She was quite incapable of judging "a few minutes," while to the busy mother the moments were flying.

We believe it is a mistake to make promises for "day after tomorrow" or "next week." Even a child of five or six is confused. He is looking forward impatiently to pleasures promised, but with no real way to clarify passage of time in his mind. Only by regular spacing of his daily habits does the child gradually learn the meaning of "minutes" and "hours." Before punishing for misdemeanors concerning punctuality it is well to make sure as to whether or not the youngster actually has an appreciation of time. It seems hardly fair to expect the child to feel the pressure of time as keenly as his mother does.

(Mrs.) N. R.

Belgium Offers Special Summer Courses

Belgium offers special opportunity to advanced students from foreign countries this summer. A series of university courses will be given, beginning in July and running through August. There will be personally conducted tours to points of artistic and historic interest. Special arrangements have been made for transportation and hotel accommodations at minimum rates. For further information write to the C. R. B. Educational Foundation, 420 Lexington avenue, New York City.

A Weapon for Democracy

Arming Our Boys and Girls With Parliamentary Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

Democracy must preserve education if education is to preserve democracy. One of the ways that education can help to preserve democracy is to give boys and girls of high school age a working knowledge of parliamentary procedure so that as foremen in the factories and councilmen of the city they can conduct meetings in a democratic manner.

To this end, I have experimented with various books and methods of teaching parliamentary law and I have finally found a satisfactory method that produces results in a short time. The main difficulty that I encountered in trying to use "Robert's Rules of Order" was that it was not organized to be used as a textbook. It is a dictionary of facts. One could teach English from "Webster's Unabridged" if necessary, but it would not be one's choice.

Textbooks Chosen

Two books that I have found helpful are "Parliamentary Rules Simplified," by Arthur T. Lewis, and "Practical Lessons in Parliamentary Procedure," by Mary R. Plummer. Both are published by Associated Authors Service. These books are so organized that the most used material comes first and in logical order. An excellent feature of Mrs. Plummer's book is that a supplementary text accompanies it, giving the exact words of speakers at various meetings to illustrate the principles discussed in each chapter. If the textbook discussion is followed by the reading of these records of typical meetings, the student gets an idea of how the principles are used.

After some experimenting I decided to go further and copy the speeches of each person on a filing card, giving the cue for each speech as one would find it in a play. I found this to be an admirable method of fixing a certain fact in mind. It is learning by doing, the only method that ought to be used if available. If the supplementary lesson is read by the teacher and the cards are then handed to the students, they will often go through a lesson without a mistake. In a short time they are able to go along without the cards and will soon have enough confidence to conduct a meeting where only the subject is announced in advance.

Sample of the Type of Card Used

The following is an exact copy of one of the cards used in lesson two on amendments. The cue is printed or typed in red and the speech in black.

> After the President states the motion made by the first speaker, rise and make the following motion:
>
> Mr. Chairman, If it is understood that this $500 covers the cost of the whole program I am for it; but as it stands it might cover the cost of speakers only and we always have several musical numbers during the year. In order to be explicit, I move to amend by striking out the words "for speakers."

I suggest that the work be given once a week in twelfth grade classes in speech, the first half of the year. It is possible to cover the work in either of the texts to which I have referred in one semester without detracting from the work given in regular speech courses. It vitalizes the content and gives the student a confidence that he does not gain in any other way.

We talk a great deal about students gaining attitudes toward life situations from their daily work. They cannot attain these attitudes until they have successfully achieved an objective that is set up as a practical goal. Here is one more place in the curriculum where it is easy to integrate.

Teaches Obedience And Co-operation

The study of the rules of parliamentary procedure teaches obedience to law, respect for authority, love of fair play, self-control, tolerance, courtesy, and mental alertness. All of these are much needed in a society where co-operation is as essential as it is to us.

The student as a general rule feels that he should not try to learn parliamentary procedure because he thinks that he has to memorize a mass of facts and rules. As Mr. Lewis has so well stated, "Fundamentals are more readily remembered than the rules which are based upon them. The average citizen knows but few of the laws written on the statute books of his community or state, but, as a rule, he is familiar with the Ten Commandments, and obedience to them, will result in a right course of action in any problem of human relationship. Similarly, a knowledge of the fundamentals of parliamentary law will usually enable a member of an organization to proceed correctly."

L. C. T.

"Parliamentary Rules Simplified," by Arthur T. Lewis; "Practical Lessons in Parliamentary Procedure," by Mary Redfield Plummer. Both published by Associated Authors Service, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Peony Pilgrimage

EVEN the railway made a special rate for the blossoming season of China's national flower, the peony. Because China—huge, poverty-stricken, confused China—can always find time to watch a classic flower bloom and write a poem about it, even in the midst of invasions and famines, wars and floods.

We couldn't bear to let the Peking peonies bloom without us this year. And so one fine afternoon in May found us standing in the Tientsin railway station, attempting to buy a peony ticket. For exactly the same price, we could have purchased the usual round trip week-end ticket which exists between the two cities. But a peony ticket was much more picturesque to contemplate—even though it was several times as difficult to secure.

* * *

A LARGE CROWD jostled impatiently outside the window grating while the ticket sellers engaged in Oriental palaver over our request—quite as if the peony rates had not been advertised conspicuously in the newspapers, with an imposing photograph of the flower itself. Our train came thundering onto the tracks on its way from Manchuria, and everyone else boarded it with the competitive scrambling characteristic of crowds the world over. But still we continued to stand forlornly on one foot, peering anxiously from the train to the station clock and back to the train again—alarmed lest it suddenly rush away and leave us, with its whistle jeering. We almost wished that we had bought a common-garden week-end ticket instead.

Presently a clerk handed us a paper form of a veritable peony pink, printed in Chinese and in English. It was necessary, it seemed, to secure the signature of a railway official before this document would be valid; and we sent a servant scurrying down to the other end of the platform in search of him. Finally, a bare two minutes before the train pulled out, he returned with the precious peony-paper duly inscribed; and we climbed aboard in a state of vast relief.

* * *

THERE HAD BEEN peonies, of course, in Tientsin—but they were not comparable either in quantity or quality to their regal floral cousins of the Old Capital, which has been famous for many centuries as a center of the thirty-odd varieties of China's national blossom. Famed in symbolism and in legend, the peony is known as the King of Flowers, and as the Flower of Wealth and Honor. It is the floral emblem of spring and the omen of good fortune. A favorite design in the arts and crafts of the land, it is used especially in wedding decorations. The bride's scarlet wedding chair is gaily embroidered with peonies, while the groom wears a red paper likeness of the flower.

The peony frontier began at Fengtai, the junction at which the train stopped, a quarter of an hour before Peking was reached. The Western Hills stood out in a blue frieze behind the tawdry station building, and on the platform the vendors moved up and down, holding tight, rigid bunches of the rosy buds invitingly against the train windows.

* * *

IN PEKING THE flowers met us everywhere. They were in the courtyards and gardens of our friends, in great bowls and vases on their tables. We saw them clutched in the hands of Chinese ladies riding in rickshaws, jolting in the twin baskets of the strolling flower hawkers, and splotching the curbside flower stalls on Hatamên Street with their vivid colors. It was as if all Peking were preparing us for the two climaxes of our peony pilgrimage. For among all the thousands of plants in that ancient city, there are two places where they can be seen most dramatically.

The less known and less accessible is a small Taoist monastery in the extreme southwest corner of the Native City. Out of the Legation Quarter and under the mighty Ch'ien Mên gate, we started on our long trek to find it. Down the wide main streets we drove, and through networks of little gray alleys, beyond the quarter of paper-makers and past the Mohammedan mosque. Rickshaw coolies and carters and itinerant vendors directed us; we had only to ask them where we might see the peonies—for many hundreds of people come to view them in the early summer of each year. At last, under the shade of enormous gnarled trees, we found the gate before us.

* * *

AND SO WE stepped over the threshold of the Ts'ung Hsiao Ssŭ, or Temple of Supreme Service. Built during the T'ang Dynasty in A. D. 627, it was later sponsored by the Mongol emperors and again by the Mings. Nowadays it is sadly impoverished, with only a few shabby monks who subsist chiefly, no doubt, upon the small donations given them by "peony pilgrims" like ourselves. In their excellent book, "In Search of Old Peking," Mr. L. C. Arlington and Mr. W. Lewisohn relate the history of the temple and the plants for which it is noted. Over three centuries ago, they tell us, these same roots were brought to Peking by a head priest, from a region in Shantung celebrated for its peonies. In all that time, if anyone has ventured to pick a blossom, the despoiled plant has failed to bloom again for two or three years.

* * *

WE WERE CONDUCTED about the monastery by a shy young acolyte in the white leggings and high, tiny black headgear of the Taoist monk. Among the hoary pavilions and great trees there were several courtyards in which the peonies grew. The two principal types of the plant were represented there: the *mu-tan*, or tree-peony, which rises several feet high from a wooden trunk, like a shrub; and the lower-growing *shao-yao*, which is more frequently found. The *mu-tan* blooms earlier, and most of the plants had finished before our visit—including a rare yellow flower which we have never seen. But the *shao-yao* bushes were in full blossom. There were great buds of white and pink, of shell-tints and magenta, of crimson and cream-color, and deep rose. Some, with huge golden hearts and a few tiers of broad petals, resembled dahlias. These had a faint, delicious fragrance unusual in a peony. Others were like chrysanthemums with myriad slim petals. Still others had the curved compactness of a giant rose.

And inside the dim main pavilion of the temple, lined by effigies of the Eighteen Disciples of Buddha, there were peonies even on the musty altar—two great vases of paper flowers, one on either side. For this, above all other shrines in Peking, was the historic temple of the peonies.

* * *

HOWEVER, EXCEPT FOR the dramatic antiquity of their setting, the peonies of the Ts'ung Hsiao Ssŭ were less spectacular than those which we had seen each year in the Chung Shan. The Chung Shan, known to foreigners as Central Park, is a large public garden in the heart of Peking—once a part of the Imperial City. And, since we had set out upon a peony pilgrimage, we were determined to visit it as well.

A great lane of cypresses crossed the park, and in their shade grew beds of very old *mutan* shrubs rimmed within low fences. Save for a huge rosy blossom here and there, however, they had finished blooming. So we proceeded onward to the Altar of Land and Grain, enclosed in the middle of the park. A low wall of colored tiles beckoned the gaze toward a vivid red pavilion with the tilted roof of all Chinese temples, adjoining a great flat altar raised with earth from the four points of the compass. Within this enclosure, in a broad, brilliant mass around the altar, were rectangular beds of countless blossoming *shao-yao* plants. Those on the outside were level with the ground, while the plots nearest the altar were raised in the huge frames of cement whose construction is a secret skill of Peking masons.

* * *

RED, WHITE, ROSE, pink, cream, magenta—all the colors of the old monastery flowers were repeated there in hundredfold profusion, enriched by the deep green background of their foliage. We walked to the east of the tiled wall—to the south—to the west: everywhere were peonies, peonies, peonies. None of the shabbiness of most of Peking's historic gardens was in evidence there. Every exquisite plant had been pruned, guarded, watered, and protected from frost with infinite care.

Among the bright beds of flowers strolled throngs of people—only a few out of the thousands who yearly visit the park in peony season. For even in great topsy-turvy China, which faces such vast political and social perplexities, and which supports the lives of its masses on such tiny economic straws, there is always time to watch a classic flower bloom and to write a poem about it.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ASSYRIAN RELIEF FROM THE PALACE OF SARGON II

THIS fragment of a wall relief comes from the Palace of Sargon (722-705), built at what is known today as Khorsabad. The Mesopotamians were given to elaborate construction and Khorsabad has been referred to as Sargon's Versailles. The vast wall spaces gave sculptors an opportunity to carve designs which were often merely decorative, sometimes descriptive.

This fragment of alabaster in relief reveals with what clarity and frank delight in embellishment the stone-cutters worked. Two horses are brought as tribute to King Sargon. They are elegantly caparisoned, their manes well combed. The Mede, who brings the horses to Sargon, is portrayed in typical profile, his hair and beard patterned conventionally, his eyeball bulging in the primitive manner. The stone-carver apparently delighted in articulating the surface with as rich a texture as possible, at the expense, to be sure, of naturalism. Yet these carvings seem to hold to their flat background in the set postures, and fixed attitudes.

On Devon Cliffs

ALL afternoon the spring sun has been warm in the sheltered places of the cliff-tops. There were even bees about the budding thrift, fussing over it, then rising to pitch suddenly into the enormous void beyond the precipices, swinging and spiraling dots of activity, mere motes beside the wheeling gulls and daws. The turf has felt light and warm, the rocks dry and kindly in the sunshine. But now, with the falling of the sun toward the sea, there is a quick bitterness up here, though land and sea are splendid with the bold, late light.

Inland the high ground falls away to the soft valleys, checked with the red-brown fields of the spring ploughing. Distantly there are anomalous rural sounds, harsh clamor of rooks in evening elms, cattle grumbling to milking time, the slow, clear ruddle of cart wheels rolling slow along a near-by lane. Sounds anomalous, for these are the Devon cliffs, the sea's territory if ever there was one, tall tors steepling from the turf, great buttresses of porphyry jutting over shoreless pits where the Atlantic sucks, slavers and bursts itself on broken rock; mile upon mile of green and gray precipices, where the turf is cropped close by the wind and the gulls scream like cats and the slate-headed daws plane forever backward and forward on the air eddies.

The rabbits are coming out of their burrows, sitting in the yellow sunlight, everywhere rabbits on the cliff-tops, some lolloping over green turf, others clustered in the red rubble about the burrow mouths. The cliff-tops are alive with them.

* * *

THE SUN SINKS slowly into a distant sea. There is not a sail, a tuft of steamer smoke on that great sheet of emptiness scratched with lines as though it were tooled wax. Distantly the sea is motionless, but nearer the cliff base it edges forward sulkily, small lines becoming big lines, big lines turning to the sullen Atlantic swell which is never silent here, forever sucking down below, whispering and hissing on out-cropping rock, fetching up against the foot of these precipices with ceaseless shock and ebb of yeasty foam.

There is no heat in the sun now. The air smells wet, of the ploughed earth behind, of the cold tors, of the bursting brine below. Color has gone from the sea; but the cliffs, themselves, where they run westward, point beyond point, gash beyond gash, are transfigured in the glory of this sunset, doused in blue and gold, every gulch of them brimming with radiance indescribable—as though from above some great sack of fine gilt dust had been opened to fall in mist between the darkness of the shadowed rocks.

* * *

IT IS OVER so soon. The slow-sinking of the sun is over. Now it drops like a stone to the horizon, turning from gold to deep yellow to red. Abruptly light is taken from the cliffs. An ashy flatness drops on them—only shadows which were black, before the sun, have turned royal purple at its setting.

Few gulls wheel about the cliff-tops or plunge on hooked wings toward the waves. The clamor has died from the day, and only the sound of the sea remains, that ceaseless shock and drench of bursting surf on rocks which have been gathered into twilight.

C. G. G.

Storm of Spring

Now furious clouds of sudden leaves arise,
veined by the trees' dark lightning, and there blows
everywhere, whipping hard across the skies,
a sleet of buds which melts to tinted snows.

KENNETH PORTER

Guarding One's Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE promise, "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling" (Psalms 91:10), is as applicable and practical in our present time as it was in the days of the Psalmist who wrote it. Our beloved Master and Way-shower, Christ Jesus, said pointedly (John 8:51), "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." Does not obedience to such spiritual precepts constitute the guarding of life in a higher sense than the material?

In this connection, we may consider well the narrative of David and Goliath. Although Goliath was well versed in the use of armor, spear, and helmet of brass and iron, David had trust in God and knew that he could depend upon Him under all conditions. He had proved God's protective power in his encounters with the bear and the lion when they attacked his father's flocks. He was therefore qualified by his confidence in God to meet conditions terrifying to those not so well equipped with enlightened trust. Thus he was alert and wise in rejecting the cumbersome armor with which he was unfamiliar. Seeing his willingness to defend his people from the Philistines, the king bade him go, and his trust in God proved adequate to defeat Goliath.

Every seeming attack on health and happiness comes, basically speaking, from an attack against God, Life, and His manifestation, man. Such appearances would frighten humanity into believing that God's great goodness is not available to protect one from what Paul designated "the carnal mind." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 238, 239): "God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need. In this is the proof that Christian Science is Science, for it demonstrates Life, not death; health, not disease; Truth, not error; Love, not hate. The Science of the Scriptures coexists with God; and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' relegates Christianity to its primitive proof, wherein reason, revelation, the divine Principle, rules, and practice of Christianity acquaint the student with God."

Thus the Christian Scientist learns how to see life as spiritual, as reflecting Life, God, and so guard his present experience from the falsities of human belief and conjecture. Spiritually equipped, he is able, step by step, to prove the unreality of sickness, lack, and limitation, discords, epidemics, and other seeming onslaughts of the supposititious carnal or mortal mind. The Christian Scientist strives to glorify God by claiming and expressing his birthright of health, strength, happiness, courage, sinlessness, love.

Obviously, to guard one's life spiritually, one must know what Life is, what belongs to it, and how adequately to defend one's own sense of life. He soon learns that he best guards his life through guarding his thinking from false materialistic concepts. God is Life, and man is the manifestation of divine Life. In "Unity of Good" (p. 42) Mrs. Eddy states, "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions." And she continues: "As defined by Jesus, Life had no beginning; nor was it the result of organization, or of an infusion of power into matter. To him, Life was Spirit."

God is eternal Life; therefore spiritual man eternally reflects the indestructible nature of God, Life. God perpetuates man's divine sonship, his continuous expression of Life. Whoever understands his relation to God truly guards his life by learning to reflect God's immortal nature, in pure, unsullied thought and deed.

The Revelator records the angelic message to the church in Philadelphia as showing the need to hold fast to the good and pure, pointing out that to those who overcome, belongs the privilege of entering into the full consciousness of life eternal. To those who have attained to the pure state of consciousness by clarifying their thoughts and lives and guarding life's sweet blessings it is promised (Revelation 21:4). "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Préserver sa Vie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"AUCUN mal ne t'atteindra; aucun fléau n'approchera de ta tente" (Psaume 91:10): cette promesse est applicable et pratique à l'heure actuelle, comme elle l'était à l'époque où l'écrivit le Psalmiste. Le Christ Jésus, notre Maitre et Conducteur bien-aimé, a dit en termes formels (Jean 8:51): "Si quelqu'un garde ma parole, il ne verra jamais la mort." Obéir à des préceptes spirituels de ce genre, n'est-ce pas préserver la vie, non selon le sens matériel, mais d'après une signification plus élevée?

A ce sujet, nous pourrons considérer avec profit l'histoire de David et Goliath. Si Goliath connaissait à fond l'usage des armes, s'il avait sa lance et son casque d'airain, David mettait sa confiance en Dieu et savait qu'en toute circonstance il pouvait compter sur Lui. Il avait prouvé le pouvoir protecteur de Dieu dans ses rencontres avec l'ours et le lion qui avaient attaqué les troupeaux de son père. David se reposait sur Dieu; aussi pouvait-il affronter des conditions inspirant la terreur à des hommes moins riches en confiance éclairée. Alerte et sage, il refusa la lourde armure à laquelle il n'était point habitué. Voyant que David était prêt à défendre son peuple contre les Philistins, le roi finit par lui dire: Va!—et la confiance en Dieu permit à David de vaincre Goliath.

Fondamentalement, toute attaque apparente contre la santé et le bonheur représente une attaque contre Dieu, la Vie, et contre l'homme, Sa manifestation. Ces apparences cherchent à effrayer les hommes en leur faisant croire que la grande bonté de Dieu n'est pas là pour les protéger contre ce que Paul appelait "l'entendement charnel" (Romains 8:7, version anglaise). Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (pp. 238, 239): "Dieu est intelligible, connaissable, et applicable à tout ce dont les hommes ont besoin. Nous avons en ceci la preuve que la Science Chrétienne est une Science, car elle démontre la Vie et non la mort; la santé, non la maladie; la Vérité, non l'erreur; l'Amour, non la haine. La Science des Écritures coexiste avec Dieu; et *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* ramène le christianisme à sa preuve primitive, où la raison, la révélation, le divin Principe, les règles et la pratique du christianisme apportent au disciple la connaissance de Dieu."

Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend ainsi à regarder la vie comme spirituelle, comme reflétant la Vie, Dieu; de la sorte il préserve son existence des faussetés qu'impliquent les croyances et les conjectures humaines. Spirituellement préparé, il est à même de prouver pas à pas l'irréalité de la maladie, du manque, des limitations, des discordances, des épidémies, ou de toute autre attaque apparente lancée par le prétendu entendement charnel ou mortel. Le Scientiste Chrétien s'efforce de glorifier Dieu en revendiquant et en exprimant la santé, la force, le bonheur, le courage, l'innocence, l'amour qui constituent son droit de naissance.

Il est clair que pour préserver sa vie spirituellement, il faut savoir ce qu'est la Vie, ce qu'elle embrasse, et comment on peut défendre en tout point son propre sens de la vie. Le disciple apprend bientôt que c'est en préservant son penser des faux concepts matérialistes qu'il préserve le mieux sa vie. Dieu est Vie, et l'homme est la manifestation de la Vie divine. Dans *Unity of Good* (p. 42), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Pour Christ, la Vie n'était pas un sens uniquement d'existence, mais de force et de capacité subjuguant les conditions matérielles." Puis elle ajoute: "La Vie telle que Jésus la définit n'avait pas de commencement; ce n'était point le résultat de l'organisation ou d'un pouvoir infusé dans la matière. Pour lui, la Vie était l'Esprit."

Dieu est la Vie éternelle; par conséquent l'homme spirituel reflète éternellement la nature indestructible de Dieu, de la Vie. Dieu perpétue la divine filialité de l'homme, son expression continue de la Vie. Quiconque saisit le rapport l'unissant à Dieu préserve vraiment sa vie en apprenant à refléter, par des pensées et des actes purs et sans tache, la nature immortelle de Dieu.

Le Révélateur rapporte le message que reçut par un ange l'église de Philadelphie; cette communication fait voir la nécessité de tenir ferme les choses bonnes et pures; elle montre qu'à ceux qui vaincront appartient le privilège d'entrer pleinement dans la conscience de la vie éternelle. Voici la promesse faite à ceux qui sont parvenus à la pureté de la conscience en clarifiant leurs pensées et leur vie et en préservant les douces bénédictions de l'existence (Apocalypse 21:4): "Il [Dieu] essuiera toute larme de leurs yeux; la mort ne sera plus, et il n'y aura plus ni deuil, ni cri, ni souffrance; car les premières choses auront disparu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Heroic Tales—All

THERE is a story of a Greek who told Socrates about his education; his father had wished to make him a good man; so he made the boy learn by heart the Iliad and the Odyssey; "and," he concluded, "I could recite them to you now." He owned that, though he knew them so well, he still loved to listen to the public reciters repeating them in the streets.

It may seem a strange way to educate a boy—to make him learn two long poems, of about 20,000 lines each. But I have met a Finnish girl (she was a cook in New York State) who had learned by heart the epic of Finland, the Kalevala, at school in Finland. It had taken her three years. Why should she learn that long poem? It is not as good as the Odyssey. No, but it is the poem of her people and her race; and the rulers, who made that long task a part of her education, had a real idea and a purpose. Finland was newly free from Russia; all the education had been more and more Russian; they would make it Finnish—the ideas of the children, their memories, all they learnt and all they admired, all they had in their hearts, should be Finnish. Without any such political purpose, but with the same sort of result, the Greeks learnt the poems of Homer, till they throbbed with pride for Achilles and with pity for Hector in the Iliad, and thrilled over the adventures of Ulysses in the Odyssey. And they did not forget that there were people still living, who were descended from the heroes. There are worse ways of educating a boy than to familiarize his mind from childhood with great tales of splendid deeds and heroic men; and to this day there are no stories to match the Iliad and the Odyssey. People read them all over the world. . . . There is nothing like living with noble characters to make a man's character noble; and nearly all that was best in Greek character was linked up somehow with Homer. No one knew who Homer was; but every Greek loved Homer's poems, with "a reverence and an affection that began in boyhood."

But tales of heroes are only one kind. All over the world, it would seem, men have loved fairly tales, tales of magic, of youngest sons who do what the big brothers could not do, who have fairies and magicians to help them, who marry princesses and live happily ever after—tales of monsters and miracles, of jinns and elves and "thim ones"—queer stories that make you creep, but come out all right in the end. . . .

The great Greek poet saw (and, as the Greeks said, he was always right) that the splendid qualities in men and women are the interesting ones. Let a poet remember that, while he works in third sons and princesses and fiery bulls and raging seas—let him make the enemy a good fellow too—and the chances are that he may make a great story that people will love for ever.—T. R. GLOVER, in "The Ancient World." (London: Cambridge University Press.)

I Know These Signs

When valley floors are green with melted snow
And rivers have resumed their normal course,
Then in the mountains softer breezes blow:
The season bows before a subtle force.

Though still in some high gulley or ravine
Obscure and hidden one forgotten mound
Of white lies strange against the sudden green
Of violets appearing from the ground,

Now foxes trembling leave their earthy burrows
To sun their brushes in the warm, sweet air;
Farmers pattern fields in straight, deep furrows
And guide the horses and the gleaming share

I know the upland country and these signs
And soon must follow them to find a place
Where mayflowers grow under partridge vines
And spring blows sudden showers in my face.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly.

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Giant Batting Slump Gone As Hubbell Scores

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The batting slump that has tracked the New York Giants almost since the start of the 1937 National League race, and threatened to offset Manager Bill Terry's sensational pitching, apparently has disappeared. Yesterday, for the second successive afternoon, the league titleholders passed the dozen mark in base hits, while their competent mound staff continued to check the opposition. Such a well-balanced combination of offensive and defensive power makes the New Yorkers an outstanding flag favorite.

In their most recent two engagements with the Dodgers, the Giants have produced 17 hits and 20 runs, winning by 9 to 0 on Thursday and by 11 to 2 yesterday. They made 13 and 14 hits in these games. However, until the Dodgers arrived at the Polo Grounds, the Terrymen were displaying a second-division attack.

Hubbell's First

In the first five games the Giants made only 27 base hits and 19 runs. Making his initial start of the campaign against the Bees on April 23, Carl Hubbell had to pitch three-hit, shutout ball to win. His teammates gathered only three runs off Bill McKechnie's talented hurling staff, and exactly six hits.

The following day Clydell Castleman worked on the Giant mound and had to hustle to win, 3 to 0. On April 25 the veteran Boston right-hander, Guy Bush, limited the champions to six safeties and beat them, 3 to 1. Then came a three-hit setback from Brooklyn's speedball ace, Van Mungo, and the New York situation took on a serious aspect.

However, Terry's attack has functioned well enough against the Dodgers, so those who have the interests of the Giants at heart are happy once more.

Yesterday, Hubbell pitched and won his second game of the year, holding the Brooklynites to seven scattered hits. For a change, Carl's mates gave him respectable support at the plate, which was a new experience for the great left-hander. In 1936 he won 16 straight games, yet the Giants seldom gave him more than four runs per game. In fact, all the runs produced for Carl over a 35-game stretch only averaged about four per contest.

Hit Four Homers

Not only did the Giants start hitting in this game, but they started hitting home runs. Mel Ott hit his third. Jimmy Ripple connected in a pinch-hitting role with the bases loaded. Mancuso and Joe Moore got the others. The victory was, incidentally, Hubbell's eighteenth straight, including his recent triumph over the Bees and his World Series score last October.

The Cardinals tightened their grip on first place in the National League yesterday when Dizzy Dean hurled his third straight victory in beating the Reds, 7 to 1. He fanned six, walked only one and gave up five safeties. The Bees jumped into fifth position by virtue of their 10-to-2 defeat of the Phillies. Jim Turner, veteran rookie from Indianapolis, made his first start and went the distance, yielding only six hits. Vince Di Maggio paced Boston's 14-hit attack with a home run.

At Pittsburgh, Roy Parmelee and the Cubs beat the Pirates, 7 to 2.

The Yankees' five-game winning streak in the American League was stopped yesterday by Washington's Buck Newsom, who held the champions to five blows and won, 4 to 1. Detroit took possession of second place in the standing by scoring over Cleveland in 10 innings, 4 to 2.

The Red Sox, smashing Philadelphia pitching for 19 hits, took third position. The score was Sox 15, A's 5. Manager Joe Cronin led the assault with five hits.

Japan's Tennis Hopes Are Blasted By U. S. Players

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP)—Don Budge, America's first ranking tennis star, and Frankie Parker blasted Japan's Davis Cup hopes yesterday by scoring singles victories to give the United States a 2 to 0 lead in zone eliminations of the international competition.

Budge, not up to his brilliant 1936 form but decidedly too strong for his rival, defeated Fumiteru Nakano, fifth ranking Japanese, in the opening encounter, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Parker, second ranking played in the United States, then completely upset predictions to win from Japan's champion and team captain, Jiro Yamagishi, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1.

The double win put the Americans in a favorable position to clean up the play in the team matches

Budge, a tournament veteran, entered the opening match obviously off form but needed little except dynamite smashes to ace his opponent at times, meanwhile adding other necessary points with sizzling placements.

Nakano had no range and continually hit the ball out of the court or into the nets. He virtually presented the victory to Budge through many faults and errors.

The Japanese won the third game of the opening set when Budge hit three out after Nakano scored one placement. In the second set, the Japanese university student took the fourth game after bringing it to deuce, then coupling a placement with Budge's out.

The lanky American opened up the last set to easily break through Nakano's service three times, while Nakano hurried it by faulting repeatedly.

Sunderland Wins English Cup Final

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Sunderland defeated Preston North End, 3 to 1, in the English Cup soccer final today. A crowd of 93,000, including the King and Queen, packed Wembley Stadium for the match. North End had led, 1 to 0, at halftime.

Frank O'Donnell gave Preston a lead early in the game, but goals by Gurney, Carter and Burkanks swept the favorites to victory before the second period was half over.

Following the contest, the King, who with the Queen and King Farouk of Egypt had watched the encounter from a flower-bowered royal box, presented cups and medals to the victors.

Hole-in-One Club Now Has 102 Members

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Membership in the Associated Press national hole-in-one club has swelled to 102.

Georgia has taken the lead over other states with two new aces for a total of 15, one better than reported by Florida.

Longest ace reported in the last batch of prize shots was scored by Charles Beeler, Baltimore high school boy, who scored the first one-shotter on the 240-yard 11th at Clifton Park, a long, uphill stretch.

Facing First Major Rowing Test Today

By a Staff Photographer **Charles P. (Chuck) Logg (Left) and Capt. Perry Bascom of Rutgers**

Their Varsity Eight Meets Harvard and M. I. T. Crews in the Rowe Memorial Regatta on the Charles River. Logg, a Washington Man, Teaches the Famed Washington Style of Rowing. Last Saturday the Scarlet Oarsmen Beat a Manhattan College Boat in a Race Which Finished in the Moonlight

Endeavours Leave Gosport In Quest of America's Cup

GOSPORT, England, May 1 (AP)—Great Britain's challengers for the America's Cup—Endeavour I and Endeavour II—started across the Atlantic today to the echoing cheers of thousands of spectators.

On their slim hulls rides the hope of their sportsman-owner, T. O. M. Sopwith, of capturing the cup Sir Thomas Lipton sought so long in vain and which Endeavour I failed to take from Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow in 1934.

Large crowds waved and cheered from the shoreline here and along the shores of the Guernsey river and the Isle of Wight as the craft moved out to sea.

Endeavour II was towed from the harbor by the Belgian trawler, John, which has been engaged to take her across the Atlantic. Endeavour I was picked up off Cowes by the motor yacht, Viva II. (Although both vessels are equipped with steering rigs, neither was expected to sail under its own power unless absolutely necessary.)

Sopwith and his wife, also a yachting enthusiast, accompanied the English bids for the historic cup to the tip of the Solent in a launch, accompanied by a party of yachtsmen friends.

He said he still was undecided which contender would race the American cup defender and that he would not name his choice until after he had seen them compete off Sandy Hook, outside New York's harbor.

Observers, however, were confident that the newer Endeavour II, built with its unsuccessful predecessor's experience in mind, would be his best selection.

The Sopwiths are remaining in England for the Coronation of King George VI May 12 and will sail for New York by liner when the Endeavours have been fitted out and are ready for their trials.

Long Island Yacht Goes Into Lead In Bermuda Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 1 (AP)—Gorham Godwin's Dice, representative of the Peconic-Gardner's Bay fleet of Long Island, took the lead in two series of international star class yacht races yesterday, defeating two other American-owned craft and three Bermuda entries in two races.

By winning the morning race, second in the series for the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club trophy, Dice forged ahead of Isaac Patch Jr.'s Midge II, winner of the first race Wednesday. Yesterday afternoon Dice took the second race of the Bermuda challenge trophy series, again taking the lead over Midge II, which had won the opener Thursday.

Although Midge could finish no better than fourth this morning and fifth in the afternoon, the Patch yacht remained tied for second place in both events. With 11 points to 13 for Dice, Midge and George Snowden's Bermuda-owned Bugs shared second place in the yacht club trophy series. In the challenge trophy series Dice took the lead with 10 points while Midge, Sampson Smith's American entry, Pioneer, and Reeve Bowden's Bermuda craft, Flight, shared second with eight each.

Dice had little trouble taking either of yesterday's races, leading all the way this morning to beat Bugs by four lengths. Godwin took the lead in the afternoon race at the weather mark of the windward and leeward course, the first time around, when Bugs overstood and took Pioneer with her. From there on Dice was in the lead with Bugs and Pioneer battling for second place. The summaries:

Second Race, Yacht Club Trophy

Yacht, Skipper and Fleet	Finish Time	Total Points
Dice, G. Godwin, U. S.	11:53:06	13
Bugs, G. Snowden, B'muda	11:53:25	11
Flight, L. R. Bowden, B'muda	11:54:00	9
Midge II, Isaac Patch, U. S.	11:56:33	11
Pioneer, Sampson Smith, U. S	11:57:24	3
Pearly 3d, H. Trott Jr., Ber.	12:00:00	4

Second Race Bermuda Challenge Trophy

Yacht	Finish Time	Total Points
Dice	4:50:05	10
Flight	4:51:50	8
Bugs	4:52:13	6
Pioneer	4:52:25	8
Midge II	4:53:15	8
Foualich	5:01:45	2

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	7	1	.875
Newark	6	2	.750
Buffalo	3	2	.600
Jersey City	3	3	.500
Syracuse	3	3	.500
Montreal	3	4	.429
Rochester	1	5	.167
Baltimore	0	6	.000

Results April 30

Buffalo 4, Newark 3.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 1.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 3, Rochester 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	8	3	.727
Louisville	6	4	.600
Minneapolis	6	5	.545
Columbus	5	5	.500
Indianapolis	5	5	.500
Toledo	5	7	.417
St. Paul	3	4	.429
Kansas City	2	7	.286

Results April 30

Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
St. Paul at Minneapolis (postponed).

Dolph Camilli Signs

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (AP)—Dolph Camilli, the Phillies' slugging first baseman, yesterday ended his holdout for a reported salary of $15,000 by accepting the terms offered by President Gerry Nugent. Nugent's terms were not disclosed, but he is believed to have offered Camilli a contract for $11,000, an increase of $2000 over last year.

Red Sox Sign Collegian

PALO ALTA, Calif., May 1 (AP)—Leo Hagerty, Stanford University catcher, said yesterday he had signed a contract with the Boston Red Sox and would leave Monday to join the club's farm team at Canton, Ohio. He hit .268 this season.

College Tennis Results

Chicago 5, Indiana 0.
N. Y. U. 6, Amherst 3.
Pennsylvania 9, Penn State 0.
Princeton 7, Cornell 2.
Williams 9, Bowdoin 6.

Deflation of High School Athletics Is On in Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., May 1—High school athletics in Colorado are undergoing a period of deflation, with football suffering most of the deemphasis movement.

Latest of the actions of the Colorado High School Athletic Conference was the recent abolition of spring football practice. Prior to that has been cutting the age limit of high school players from 21 to 20 and reduction of the period of eligibility from nine to eight semesters.

Under consideration for final action expected at the annual meeting of the group in September will be the elimination of state football championship playoffs. Also to be considered will be a disection of the state championship basketball tournament into two divisions, according to the size of the schools.

The present trend, however, is not one of unanimous opinions as virtually every vote has been exceptionally close.

Representatives of the State's 21 leagues, by a margin of one vote, eliminated spring football, effective this year. Permission was granted for schools to give players footballs for individual practice, but organized workouts under a coach or the issuance of equipment was banned.

Proponents of the "deflation" plan were already agreed that football should be kept from dominating the athletic picture and thus possibly sidetrack interest in track. Many were of the opinion that mishaps would be reduced by elimination of spring practice.

Upsets Recorded In Southern Net Tournament Play

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 1 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, north and south tennis champion, turned back Bryan "Bitsy" Grant Jr., the Atlanta net star, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3, in a startling upset yesterday in the annual Hot Springs tournament.

Hall, playing a spectacular game, aced Grant repeatedly to take the first set and then come back to close out the match after Grant staged a second set rally.

Little less surprising was the 6—3, 6—2 triumph of Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., over Wayne Sabin, of Hollywood, Calif., Mason and Dixon champion, in the other semi-final battle. Cooke was seeded seventh

In the women's doubles semifinals, Mrs. Serita Winthrop, of Boston, and Miss Florence Le Boutellier, of old Westbury, L. I., defeated Ellen Bates of St. Louis, and Eileen Beresford, of New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Eunice Dean, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mary Cootes, of Alexandria, Va., reached the finals in this division Thursday by defeating Barbara Nields, Chicago, and Alice Burrage, of Boston.

In the mixed doubles quarterfinals Miss Dean and Martin Buxby defeated Mrs. Winthrop and Fred C. Baggs, 6—2, 10—8; Miss Cootes and Herbert Bowman defeated Miss Burrage and Edward De Gray, 6—3, 6—1, Miss Le Boutellier and Cooke defeated Miss Beresford and Robert Decker, 6—4, 6—4; and Eliza Coxe and Sabin defeated Miss Nields and Mace Gwyer, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Dean and Buxby marched on to the finals with a 6—2, 10—8 victory over Miss Cootes and Bowman, while Miss Le Boutellier and Cooke also reached the last round by defeating Miss Coxe and Sabin, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Bowman and Gilbert Hunt advanced to the finals of the men's doubles by default from Grant and Sabin, and Gilbert Hall and David Jones clinched the other finals position with a 6—3, 6—3 win over Buxby and Cooke.

Miss Dean and Miss Le Boutellier are the women's singles finalists.

Beccali in Princeton Mile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1—Luigi Beccali, winner of the 1500-meter run in the Olympic games of 1932, has accepted an invitation to run in the special mile at the Princeton games in the Palmer Stadium, June 19. The three American runners who will compete against him are Archi San Romani, Gene Venzke and Glenn Cunningham.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	7	1	.875
Pittsburgh	5	2	.714
New York	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Boston	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	6	.250
Cincinnati	1	6	.143

Results April 30

St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 10, Philadelphia 2.
New York 11, Brooklyn 2.

South Africa Leads Holland

AMSTERDAM, May 1 (AP)—South Africa's Davis Cup team took a commanding lead of two matches to none over Holland yesterday in a European zone first round tie. Vernon G. Kirby beat D. Teshmacher, 6—2, 7—5, 8—6 and Norman Farquharson defeated T. Hughan, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Stark Signs Umpire Contract

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Alfred (Dolly) Stark ended his famous holdout today by signing a one-year contract to umpire in the National League. He will fill the vacancy caused by the loss of Cy Pfirman.

College Golf Results

Amherst 9, Haverford 0.
Bowdoin 6, Wesleyan 0.
Rutgers 5½, N. Y. U. ½.

Gerry Walker Leads Batting Parade at .593

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—They've been laughing at Gerry Walker's antics for so long that folks just can't believe the Detroit Tiger outfielder is leading the big league batting parade.

But there it is in black and white. Gerry of Mickey Cochrane's troupe is hitting a neat .593 today after the first half dozen games, 13 points in front of his nearest American league rival, Rick Ferrell of the Boston Red Sox.

He has clubbed out 16 hits in 27 times at bat, more safe blows than any other big league player at the moment.

Over in the National League, Pittsburgh's Paul Waner, the 1936 champion, is picking up where he left off last year. Through the first seven games he has collected 14 hits in 29 chances for a .483 mark to set the pace, with Frank Demaree of the Cubs chasing him, 13 points away.

Ducky Medwick, Waner's closest rival last year, slipped in yesterday's game, going hitless in four chances, but nevertheless held third place.

Big surprise of the American League early season race, outside of Walker, are the Yankees. "Murderers' Row," which was expected to continue its clouting runaway of last year, failed to place a man in the first 10 in the opening roundup of the season. The Chicago White Sox, with three hitters in the first 10, were leading all other clubs. In the National League, the Cubs, Cards and Phillies each had two men among the first 10. Standing of the first 10 in each league through Friday games:

American League

Player Team	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Detroit	6	27	8	16	.593
R. Ferrell, Boston	5	19	4	11	.579
Cronin, Boston	5	24	5	12	.500
Sewell, Chicago	6	20	3	10	.500
Travis, Washington	5	16	1	8	.500
Bonura, Chicago	6	26	6	12	.462
Lary, Cleveland	7	31	10	14	.452
Trosky, Cleveland	7	29	3	12	.414
Clift, St. Louis	7	27	3	11	.407
Walker, Chicago	6	25	7	10	.400

National League

P. Waner, Pittsburgh	7	29	7	14	.483
Demaree, Chicago	8	32	6	15	.469
Medwick, St. Louis	8	34	8	15	.441
Cuccinello, Boston	9	32	6	14	.438
Brack, Brooklyn	7	28	6	12	.429
Whitney, Philadelphia	6	18	2	7	.389
Hack, Chicago	8	31	4	12	.387
Arnovich, Philadelphia	8	34	4	13	.382
S. Martin, St. Louis	8	29	8	11	.379
Bartell, New York	7	29	8	11	.379

Aussies Defeat Mexico in Davis Cup Tennis Play

MEXICO CITY, May 1 (AP)—Australia opened its 1937 quest of the Davis Cup yesterday by taking two straight singles victories from Mexico's representatives and gaining a commanding lead in their first-round American zone matches.

The Aussies, who gained the challenge round last year, got just what they expected from the Mexican team, a good warm-up as Adrian Quist trounced Esteban Reyes, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, and Vivian McGrath, a surprise singles nominee, overcame somewhat harder opposition to beat Ricardo Tapia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Quist, although he tired toward the end of his match, never was in danger against Reyes. The Mexican's steady baseline play was no match for Quist's forcing tactics at the net. Reyes rallied in the third set to lead, 3—2, but the Australian then ran four straight games. He ended the match on his own service by putting over four placements. In all he scored 22 points through placements while Reyes made only nine this way.

McGrath, whose injured hand was expected to keep him from playing against Mexico until a few days ago, also won because of far better net play. He was given a real battle from Tapia, however, and needed all his net wizardry to pull out the final set after the Mexican led 3—0.

Tapia made one less error than his Australian rival's 62, but like Reyes, couldn't place the ball out of his opponent's reach. He earned only 11 points on placements while McGrath tallied 34.

The series will be concluded Sunday with McGrath playing Reyes and Quist meeting Tapia in singles.

California Will Send Athletic Teams East

BERKELEY, Calif., May 1 (AP)—The University of California student executive committee has voted to sent the varsity and freshman crews to the annual Poughkeepsie Regatta June 22.

En route to Poughkeepsie, the California crews will stop at Madison, Wis., for a race with University of Wisconsin oarsmen June 12.

The committee also voted to send a six-man tennis squad to the national intercollegiate championships at Philadelphia June 21. The players also will compete in the Maryland state tournament at Baltimore starting June 7 and in the Delaware state championships at Wilmington opening June 14.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	16	10	.615
San Diego	17	11	.607
Sacramento	17	11	.607
Los Angeles	15	12	.556
Seattle	14	12	.538
Oakland	11	16	.407
Portland	9	17	.346
Missions	9	19	.321

Results April 30

Oakland 4, San Diego 3.
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 8, Missions 6.

Reach Mixed Doubles Final

BOURNEMOUTH, Hampshire, May 1 (CP Cable)—Jean Saunders of Calgary, paired with R. A. S. Hayes, England, reached the final in the mixed doubles of the British hard-court tennis championships yesterday. They defeated J. S. Olliff and Miss Freda James in a semi-final, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

Belfast Celtic Wins Shield

BELFAST, May 1 (CP)—Belfast Celtic won the Antrim Soccer Shield yesterday, defeating Glentoran, 1 to 0, in the replayed final game. The teams drew 2—2 in the first encounter.

Columbia Proves It Has Powerful Track Aggregation

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Columbia firmly established its track team as the most formidable threat to California's cinder men in the sixty-first annual intercollegiate championships yesterday. The Lions swamped the other teams of the metropolis in the fifth annual metropolitan intercollegiate championships by winning nine titles out of 15. Four members of the team, Benjamin Johnson in the sprints and broad jump; James Dillingham in the hurdles and high jump; and Francis Ryan in the shot-put and discus throw ran away with their events. Richard Ganslen, freshman star, broke the meet record in the pole vault and was third in the broad jump.

These victories placed the team far ahead in the team championship, which they captured with 74 points. Manhattan College, last year's champion, scored 40, to 36 for New York University. Only one champion, James Rafferty of Fordham University, was able to retain his title.

Several meet records were broken. Johnson lowered the sprint mark to 9.8 seconds; Ryan hoisted the shot-put distance to 50ft. ¼in.; Ganslen won the pole vault at 13ft. 3in., bettering the old record by a foot; and Ryan threw the discus 135ft. 3½in., as against 129ft. 8¾in., the previous best performance. James Herbert, New York University freshman finished the quarter-mile race in 48.4 seconds, which bettered even the varsity record.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 6, Boston U. 1.
Bucknell 9, Ursinus 0.
Ithaca 11, Mansfield T. 5.
Lafayette 6, Dickinson 5.
Lehigh 9, Middlebury 1.
Maine 20, Conn. State 5.
Mass. State 5, Bowdoin 4.
Michigan 12, Michigan Normal 3.
Missouri 3, Iowa State 1.
Providence 5, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Nebraska 7, Kansas 2.
Swarthmore 11, Hamilton 6.
Trinity 15, Colby 2.
Villanova 9, Cornell 3.
W. Kentucky 8, Vanderbilt 7.
Westchester T. 13, Penn M. C. 8.
Pittsburgh 8, Duquesne 7.
North Carolina 7, Virginia 7.
West Virginia 7, Marietta 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	2	.714
Detroit	4	2	.667
Boston	3	2	.600
Cleveland	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Washington	2	6	.250

Results April 30

Detroit 4, Cleveland 2 (10 innings).
Boston 15, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 4, New York 1.
St. Louis at Chicago, postponed.

Perry Net Victor

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 1 (AP)—Fred Perry defeated Ellsworth Vines 8—6, 7—5 before more than a thousand spectators here last night to narrow the gap between the touring professionals. The victory left Vines with 27 victories to 25 in the series which ends Monday night in Madison Square Garden. Bruce Barnes defeated George Lott 2—6, 6—4, 6—4 and this pair combined to defeat Vines and Perry in doubles 10—8, 6—3.

Princeton Awards Cups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1—John C. Appel '38 of Indianapolis has been awarded the B. F. Bunn Basketball Trophy for making the greatest contribution to the sport "through sportsmanship, play and influence." Peter G. Cook '37 of Kingston, N. J., has been awarded the William B. Blackwell Hockey Trophy for the same reason.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Yachting Perking Up

With the class J yacht Yankee already at the scene of the coming races and the British challenger now on her way across the Atlantic ocean, the America's Cup campaign of 1937 takes on increased interest, and the tests and races which will take place almost daily between now and the start of the first race July 31 should make good reading for those who are interested in yachting the world over. It will be between two and three weeks before the Endeavour I and Endeavour II reach American shores, and then it will be a day or two before they are rerigged and ready to try out over the course off Newport, R. I. By that time Rainbow and Ranger should also be on the scene and going through the preliminary tests which will get them in shape to take part in the trial races to be held for the three candidates that seek the honor of defending the cup against Thomas O. M. Sopwith's second challenge.

International

Yankee

Yankee Gets the Jump

As the time approaches for the trial races which are to settle the question of whether Harold S. Vanderbilt's new yacht Ranger; Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, which successfully defended the cup in 1934 when sailed by Vanderbilt, or Yankee, which has twice been an unsuccessful candidate for defense honor, but is now owned and sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, will meet the 1937 challenger, it becomes more and more apparent that the last-named yacht has the best chance she has ever had of winning the honor. It will be close to three weeks before Ranger is ready to try out her sails. In the meantime Yankee will be going through her paces and there is no denying the fact that this will be of tremendous advantage to her backers. While her new rig is expected to prove satisfactory, it will have to be thoroughly tried out and adjustments will have to be made. This extra time will give Commodore Lambert and his co-workers plenty of time in which to accomplish all this and result in Yankee being in perfect racing trim for the all-important tests.

Yankee vs. Ranger

Despite the fact that Rainbow was the defender in 1934 and Yankee was an unsuccessful candidate for the second time, it is the opinion of yachting experts that the Yankee and Ranger will make it a battle between themselves for defense selection this year. If Rainbow should prove to be the best of the three, it would not only be a big upset in Cup racing circles; but it would undoubtedly mean the loss of the Cup, as it is generally conceded that Endeavour II is a faster yacht than Endeavour I. The new Yankee rig is expected to save several minutes in sailing over the America's Cup course, and this most certainly means that the yacht which lost the honor of defending in 1934 by only a few seconds, need figure Ranger as the boat she must defeat in 1937. And so it appears to be solely a question of how much faster the Ranger will be than was Rainbow in 1934. Both yachts will be in the hands of fine skippers and crews, with the three weeks of extra training helping Lambert's outfit no little.

* * *

Intercollegiate Yachting

It is pleasing to note the increased activity in intercollegiate yachting circles. More colleges are taking an active part in this sport and the plan to hold a cruise this year in addition to the races for the McMillan Cup should add much to the enjoyment of the college Corinthians. Here is a college sport free from any charge of proselyting or subsidizing, and we doubt if the members of any of the other sports teams get more pleasure or keener competition than do the men who man the yachts which compete under the colors of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association.

Amusements

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Today Mat. "The Gondoliers" Eve. "The Yeomen of the Guard"
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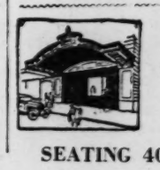

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Business and Industry

Imports' Rise in March Increases Gain Over Export Volume

Commerce and Finance

Prices of Wheat Rally as Europe Resumes Buying

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Final liquidating operations gave the grain markets decidedly irregular price movements but on the whole the tone was much stronger than generally expected. Early in the week there was a big drop in prices, due to liquidation, with selling accelerated by the drastic decline in stocks and unfavorable financial comment.

The demand proved broader than expected, however, and prices rallied sharply. Deliveries at Chicago for the first of May were not impressive, being 400,000 bushels wheat, 277,000 bushels rye and 30,000 bushels soy beans.

After a long period of weakness foreign markets displayed a much steadier tone, induced by the resumption of buying by Germany and Spain, fair absorption by the United Kingdom, less anxiety over financial conditions, and by smaller exports from Argentina and Australia. Argentina shipped only 2,577,000 bushels, the smallest total in 18 weeks. It is officially estimated that only 28,750,000 bushels remain available for export in Argentina, and Australian stocks are only about 46,000,000 bushels.

Weather Now Big Factor

Weather conditions are now the main price making factor in this country, although foreign developments undoubtedly will be a big factor also in shaping prices between now and new crop. The winter wheat belt is well supplied with moisture except in western Kansas and contiguous territory.

Precipitation is badly needed in the extreme West, but current reports are rather optimistic in regard to the Southwest as a whole. In the Northwest precipitation has been subnormal in April except in the eastern parts of the spring wheat belt. Canada has had subnormal precipitation also in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba there has been ample rainfall for the time being.

European crop conditions are not above an average, and in Russia there is complaint in regard to subsoil moisture conditions in the important Volga valley.

A feature of the European cash trade situation is that there is a good demand for wheat arriving or now in store abroad.

Corn Makes New High

Domestic cash trade has been rather indifferent, but flour sales have expanded substantially, and last week there was a decrease of 2,902,000 bushels in visible stocks, showing a rapid disappearance. About 2,000,000 bushels wheat have been bought by cash interests at outside markets, principally Kansas City to come to Chicago, presumably for delivery on May contracts.

Corn scored a radical advance, the May making a new top at $1.33¾, with both May and July selling above the same deliveries of wheat. The strength was due to the continued tight cash situation, reports indicating small stocks back, and to a fairly active cash demand.

Argentine corn imports have ceased to hold any terror for corn holders apparently, as it is believed domestic stocks will be so light up to new crop that generous importations will be necessary. Argentine exports for the week of 8,744,000 bushels, included 2,941,000 bushels to North America.

Oats and rye rallied from early week low spots in sympathy with the major grains. Oats seeding is late and the cash situation continues strong.

Gulf Oil Corp. Earns $2.90 Share in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Gulf Oil Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiaries in a report for 1936 showed net profit of $26,356,003, against $10,551,720 in 1935.

The profits were equal to $2.90 a share on 9,076,202 shares outstanding after payment of the 100 per cent stock dividend. This compared with $1.16 a share earned in 1935 on the same basis.

Gulf operates in all branches of the petroleum business throughout the United States and in several foreign countries.

Rise in Savings In Federal Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board credited its savings insurance plan with swelling the number of investors in federal savings and loan associations from 1,100,102 to 1,432,394 in the last eight months.

Savings accounts in the associations grew from $962,000,000 to $1,367,958,127 in the same period.

Studebaker's Quarter Net 32c Share; 5c in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

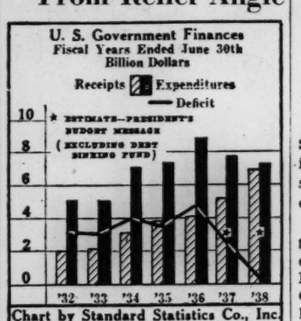
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Earnings of the Studebaker Corporation in the first quarter of 1937 after provision for federal income taxes, but before surtax on undistributed earnings, amounted to $699,459, according to a statement released by Paul G. Hoffman, president.

This is equivalent to 32 cents a share on the 2,183,243 shares of stock outstanding and compares with a net profit in the March quarter of 1936 of $104,655, or 5 cents each on 2,155,660 shares then outstanding.

Zinc Output Largest Since 1929

NEW YORK—Zinc production in the United States during 1936 totaled 585,000 short tons, against 473,000 tons in 1935 and 359,900 tons in 1934, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. These figures represent the total deliveries of slab zinc and are the largest for any year since 1929, when over 631,000 tons were produced.

Deficit Cut Seen From Relief Angle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The President has requested that the appropriation for relief purposes (WPA) be held to $1,500,000,000 in the 1937-1938 fiscal year, which with the amount included in the original budget of last January, brings the total to $1,820,000,000.

The majority of Congressmen are willing to accept the reduced expenditure, which compares with $2,600,000,000 in the curent year, but a determined minority is pressing for a much larger outlay. Demands from that group run as high as $3,000,000,000, but $2,500,000,000 would be acceptable. There is also a group which intends to insist on a still lower apropriation than that requested by the President, but they are given little chance of success.

Those demanding the $2,500,000,000 expenditure have virtually no chance of achieving their aim. Although opposition in both directions may initially indicate a prolonged debate over the relief issue, the discussion is expected to be relatively brief, and present indications suggest final acceptance of the $1,500,000,000 figure.

Interest Payments On U. S. Farm Loans Increase Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farmers' interest payments on federal land bank loans at the end of the first quarter of this year reached the highest level since the beginning of the depression, according to W. I. Myers, Farm Credit Administration governor.

Rising almost steadily on a four-year trend, the percentage of federal land bank loans in good standing reached 87.2 per cent on April 1 this year, compared to 81 per cent one year earlier.

On April 1 this year, farmers had 638,700 federal land bank loans outstanding, amounting to $2,057,900,000.

Governor Myers said the number of loans, including extensions, in good standing, had increased substantially in 11 of the 12 federal land bank districts in the country.

"The continued improvement in farm prices over the past year has been steadily reflected in federal land bank interest payments; and this shows that the vast majority of land-bank borrowers are now happily in a position to meet their interest payments with promptness and regularity," Governor Myers commented.

Farm Real Estate Values Increase For Fourth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm real estate values continued to rise in the year ended March 1, 1937, and is the fourth consecutive year of increase, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau's index of farm real estate value stood at 85 per cent of the 1912 to 1914 level on March 1 this year as against 82 on that date a year earlier and 73 on March 1, 1933. The 16 per cent increase in farm real estate values since 1933 was said to be largely a result of increasing farm incomes, which have expanded at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year during the past four years. The continued rise in farm realty values also was partly a result of relieved conditions of farm credit and of farm real estate taxes, the bureau said.

Increases in values were less widespread during the preceding year, chiefly because of the adverse influence of the drought in certain areas. No increase in average value for the West North Central States, where the drought was severe, and the hardest-hit states—North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska—showed decreases.

The South Atlantic States showed the largest increase of any of the major geographic regions of the country. The East, North, Central and Pacific Coast States were not far behind. All other regions showed comparatively small increases.

The bureau noted that farm real estate had increased by 4 per cent each year from March 1, 1933, to March 1, 1937.

Commonwealth & Southern Common Net 16c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units for the month of March, 1937, showed net income after all charges of $1,248,954 as compared with $899,771 in March, 1936.

For the year ended March 31, 1937, consolidated net income was $14,593,776 an amount equivalent to $9.73 per share on the outstanding preferred stock $6 series of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, as compared with $6.66 per share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

After deducting requirements for full preferred stock dividend at the rate of $6 per share per annum, the balance was $5,596,584—an amount equivalent to slightly more than 16 cents per share on the common stock outstanding as compared with 3 cents per share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Purchases by U. S. Abroad in Quarter Ahead of Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States purchases of foreign products increased faster than her export sales during the first three months of this year.

Reporting that this country's aggregate foreign trade rose sharply during the period, the Commerce Department said imports exceeded exports by $113,959,000. This compared with an import balance of $3,257,000 in the same months last year.

Critics of the Government's reciprocal trade policy contend it is partly responsible for the rapid expansion of imports, but Administration spokesmen say the policy is accomplishing its purpose of increasing two-way trade.

For the first quarter of 1937, imports totaled $824,869,000, an increase of $245,912,000 over the same period a year ago. Exports climbed $135,210,000 to $710,910,000.

In March, imports totaled $306,699,000, or 10 per cent over February, and 54 per cent over the same month last year.

March exports aggregated $256,390,000, rising 10 per cent over February and 31 per cent over March last year.

In March, the import balance aggregated $50,309,000. It was the third consecutive month that purchases abroad exceeded sales.

Among individual commodities, imports of meat products for the first quarter of 1937 aggregated $9,275,000, compared with $5,566,000 in the same period last year. Comparative figures for dairy products were $1,609,000 and $678,000, for crude rubber, $50,188,000 and $29,077,000; corn, $11,901,000 and 1,311,000; cotton cloth, $4,642,000 and $2,691,000, and silk manufactures $2,584,000 and $1,764,000.

On the export side, comparative figures included:

Textile fibres and manufactures, $129,526,000 and $107,282,000; wheat, $168,000 and $86,000; steel manufactures, $13,129,000 and 6,744,000; copper, 21,727,000 and $9,735,000; machinery and vehicles, $194,421,000 and $152,967,000.

Lancashire Gains 640 Non-Textile Plants in 5 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A survey of Lancashire's non-textile products, issued by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, reveals a gain of two factories for every cotton mill lost in the slump in a county of 5,000,000 people.

In support of the claim that Lancashire "has won through the worst of the depression," it is explained that in Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Rochdale, Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, Warrington, Preston and Wigan, there are nearly 18,000 non-textile factories in addition to 8000 workshops.

In five years there has been an increase of 640 factories in the area, or a net increase of 396 after allowing for redundant cotton mills.

While cotton, coal-mining and engineering combined account for about half the insured workers in the area, there are more than 20 industries in Lancashire each absorbing more than 20 per cent of the total workers engaged in these industries throughout the country.

"Lancashire," it is stated, "is still clothing the world, bridging its rivers, lighting its cities, assisting its farmers to produce more and more food, buying its produce, solving its transport problems."

N. Y. Curb Exchange Increases Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Curb Exchange and its subsidiaries made a net addition of $327,851 to surplus, after all charges and taxes, in 1936, according to the report just issued.

Of the total revenue of $1,845,495, members or their firms supplied $1,552,482. Most important items making up the latter figure were $472,590 in dues from members, $249,852 in fees from members and $615,461 in Stock Clearing Corporation charges.

Outsiders paid $293,013, with listing fees accounting for $162,236, Curb ticker service royalties for $49,260 and rents for $60,615 of that total.

Charges totaled $1,607,644, most important of the items being that of salaries, $864,697, followed by $131,462 for federal, state and city taxes, $122,211 for depreciation, $75,694 for mortgage interest, $72,480 for legal expenses and $46,498 for printing.

Outlook for Zinc Best In Years, Institute Told

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The farm market for zinc products was discussed in sessions of the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute.

Directors of the institute elected included F. W. Willard, New York, and D. D. Muir, Boston.

The best business prospects for the zinc industry in eight years were reported by speakers. Rearmament, industrial expansion and development of new uses for the metal in die casting were cited by C. W. Roskill, London, Eng., industrial consultant, as basis for an increase in world production during 1936.

Standard Investing Corp.

Standard Investing Corp. reports net assets, based on March 31 market prices, equal to $90.23 per share of preferred stock. Indicated net asset coverage for debentures and bank debt combined was at the rate of $2,216.34 per thousand dollars of debt. The treasurer's report shows realized gains from sales of securities during the quarter of $510,655.

Did Administration Cause Price Break in Stocks, Commodities?

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Even in Wall Street a tendency appears to give the Administration a large part of the credit—if it is to be called credit—for the recent break in the stock and commodity markets, both here and abroad.

According to this viewpoint, the President's press conference statement on April 9, to the effect that prices of copper and steel were too high, was the hint that precipitated readjustment in the commodity markets, and his recent hint to government employees that they stay out of the stock market was another example of how the Administration has put in effect its supposed belief that stock prices had run away and needed correction. Those of this viewpoint are inclined even to assume that the rumor of a cut in the gold price, which became an effective bearish influence on European commodities shortly after the Chief Executive's remark about copper and steel prices, was secretly circulated by the Administration in order to discourage commodity speculation abroad as well as here.

Are the "Managers" Responsible

On a larger canvas, a view is painted of the Administration's having taken successfully the second step of its economic program regarding prices. The first part consisted in raising prices from their 1933 low levels. This was done by raising the price of gold, by talking up commodity prices, in 1933 and 1934, by priming the economic pump through government spending, and by other means. The second step consists in stopping off the increase in prices now that it has approximately reached the levels of the nineteen twenties.

The first part of the program, in short, was to get prices back to where they belong. The second was to peg, stabilize, or maintain them there. Chief actions in the second part of the program so far have consisted of raising the reserve requirements of the banks, and talking down this year's commodity markets.

This picture is of course similar to the one presented to the mutual savings bankers at their seventeenth annual conference by Major Angas on Thursday, when he said ". . . like it or not . . . money management is here. All further forecasting both for bonds and stocks must be predicated on a correct understanding of the coming moves of the money managers." It is also the picture painted by Mr. Hawtrey in the book "Capital and Employment" reviewed by our London office on this page on Thursday. It is a viewpoint far more typical of British than of American economists, but it has an astonishingly long following even in Wall Street and even among the most outspoken critics of the Administration's whole financial record. In Wall Street, however, it may be considered more as a new variation of the old "they" theory of stock market movements than as a reluctant recognition of the supposed far-sightedness of "the Government."

There are, however, a number of unexplained gaps in this theory, according to other observers in the Street. It seems to give the benefit doubt to duly constituted authorities in a number of ways. It is alleged that the movements of stock, bond, and commodity prices can be explained in more mundane and pedestrian ways than by the assumption that a government at Washington is pulling wires behind the scenes.

Who Killed Cock Robin

Thus, for example, it is pointed out that the stock market has been advancing both here and in London with very little interruption since early in 1935, and that a correction was due if for no other reason than that markets never move indefinitely in the same direction without getting tired. Moreover, at least one leading index of stock prices, that of the New York Times, has been declining since the week after the election. And the Dow-Jones index of industrial prices did not start down on the President's remarks. It reached its peak—not far from where Major Angas predicted in the summer of 1935 and perhaps earlier—on March 10 and turned downward. Perhaps Governor Eccles' March 12 remarks about easy money could be given the credit, but they were not at the time considered bearish on stocks.

As to the Administration's having talked commodities down, it is alleged that here also the decline can be likewise explained without resort to a governmental deus ex machina. Commodity speculation, hindsight now shows, had run away with itself. It had become front-page as well as financial page news. President Roosevelt was not the only one who expressed concern. Wartman, New York World-Telegram genre cartoonist, drew a picture at about the same time of a New York bootblack remarking to a customer, "We've got to watch out we don't get another 1929 again." Wall Street skeptics of managed credit notions say that concern over commodity prices was already in the air. The downturn, they say, was not caused by official tut-tut; it was caused by the same forces which caused the official warning. Mr. Roosevelt, they say, warned people to get out of the rain because it looked like rain, and it didn't rain because he said the weather looked bad.

"Canute" and the Price Level

Anyway, say the skeptics, the Government didn't cause the break in bond prices. That break was in flat defiance of official reassurances, and to continue the analogy of the rain, it caught the Treasury out with a straw hat and no umbrella. It now remains to be seen whether, at the June 15 quarter-date financing, the United States Treasury can avoid the fate of the French Treasury and the British Treasury in their recent unsuccessful financing operations—sharp contrast to their successful refundings in 1932, 1933, and 1934 of the remaining high-coupon war loans.

As for the Government's alleged policy of price stabilization, it remains to be seen whether it can do what economists have never succeeded in doing, and in fact have never seriously tried to do—decide what the proper level of prices should be. The Victorian economists dodged the problem by discussing prices in the abstract, explicitly refusing to discuss prices in the actual market. The statistical economists, whose approach to the price problem was invented by Wesley Mitchell and who ought properly to be called economologists rather than economists, have dodged the problem by summarizing statistically what prices have done without touching on the problem of what they ought to do.

The modern will-power economists, who would convert the jungle of prices into a hothouse, avoid the problem by picking right prices out of the air, such as "the level of 1926," of 1914, or of 1929. As a result, the problem of prices is very much like the problem of the weather as Mark Twain put it. Everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it. And economists, in relation to Washington and Wall Street, fall into the role of the dormouse at the mad tea party.

"The Dormouse is asleep again," said the Hatter, and he poured a little hot tea upon its nose.

The Dormouse shook its head impatiently, and said, without opening its eyes: "Of course, of course; just what I was going to remark myself."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Our stock markets were upset by the report that the price of gold in America was to be reduced. President Roosevelt was said to be contemplating this step in order to stop the inflow of foreign gold, and to try one more means of avoiding inflation. The rumor spread rapidly, and prompt denials from Washington were not entirely effective in reversing the downward movement of prices.

Those who make a business of dealing in shares of gold mines are arguing that a turning point has arrived in the relationship between gold and other commodities. During past years the price of gold in terms of other commodities has been rising; it is suggested here that from now on we may expect a long-term fall in the price of gold expressed in other commodities.

The Washington rumor suggested that this might come through a reduction in the monetary price of gold, while other commodities remained relatively stable. Denial that this step is contemplated does not alter the expectation of Kaffir dealers since they foresee a rise in the price of other commodities and a rise in the cost of production of gold.

Maldistribution of Gold

During the period of rising gold prices there was a substantial rise in the world's gold output. The principal increases were in Russia, Canada, Australia and the United States. In South Africa a sort of restriction scheme was practiced; the high gold price was used to enable lower grade ores to be worked at a profit, thereby prolonging the life of the mines. The richer ores were left to be mined when the price of gold fell, or the costs of production rose to make the lower grade ores unworkable. Even in South Africa there was a large investment in development of new mines.

For many years past the history of money has been of increasing economies in the use of gold. The development of banking, of cheques, of central banks was a means to obtain a vast increase in means of payment from a small increase in gold supplies. Superimposed on this development in the last decade was the problem of maldistribution of available gold reserves between the central banks of the world.

One of the most frequently quoted causes of the world depression from which we are now emerging was the strong tide of gold flow toward America, which drained the European countries of their credit base. America was charged with behavior unfitting to a creditor nation; instead of taking goods in payment for goods, she insisted on receiving gold.

International Pact Needed

In recent years America has adjusted her current foreign trading accounts almost beyond the point required by such arguments, but gold has continued to flow into her vaults. This has been due to the steady flow of capital away from Europe, impelled from behind by political disturbances, attracted from in front by American recovery and the prospect of capital gains.

In 1936 the amount of gold imported by America was roughly equal to the amount of capital invested there by foreign countries. To prevent an enormous inflation on the basis of this accumulated gold the United States has successively stepped up the reserve requirements of the banking system. The long-term process of economizing in the use of gold has been reversed. Still fearful of the explosive consequences of her rising gold hoards, it was suggested that America was considering a reduction in the price of gold, in order still further to diseconomize in its use.

Although some of the current arguments advanced in London would support a long-term downward trend for the price of gold, there are many overwhelming objections advanced to any immediate deliberate reduction in price. If America were to reduce the price of her own accord without international agreement, there would be immediate prospect of renewed chaos in the foreign exchange markets. And if the price of gold were reduced in all countries by agreement, nothing would be done to alter the causes of existing maldistribution of gold, which are the fundamental causes of present troubles.

Reduction Called Harmful

And further, a reduction in price by America alone, or by general agreement, would not be accepted by the markets of the world as if it were a simple blackboard exercise. A reduction in gold price would spell deflation to most people, and would precipitate a general depression. It would increase the burden of fixed debts. Taking everything together, a reduction is considered a political impossibility.

It is objected further that although America may be suffering from gold indigestion, and Britain may be on the point of surfeit, other countries are by no means so well fed. France is just praying for a good gold inflation which will raise world prices and bring perhaps a return flow of gold to French coffers. France could do with a great deal more gold than she has at present. And Germany is drained almost white.

It is true, that the troubles of the gold-hungry countries, particularly Germany, are due to much more fundamental economic and political conditions than the mere price of gold. But it is difficult to see even France agreeing to any reduction in the gold price.

Still further objections are raised. There is no reason to suppose even if world markets could be prepared by propaganda to accept changes in the gold price in an entirely unemotional manner, that an alteration in the price of gold would have immediately any desired effect on commodity prices. The price of gold is a very clumsy weapon to use to control the supply of money and credit necessary for the optimum production of goods and services and to damp down booms and depressions.

The Gold Reserve Delusion

One of the advantages of the depression has been that we have been forced to learn something of conscious management of the supply of money. In the process we have gone a little way along the path of emancipation from the rigid gold tie. To my mind it would be a pity if we were now to reverse our steps, increase our use of gold, even bring it back into public circulation, as one London financial editor has suggested.

There is no logical relationship between the amount of gold in the world and the optimum production of goods. Because we inherit past traditions, we cannot break away abruptly from the old standards. We must go slowly in order to accustom ourselves to the changes we may decide to make. But this does not mean that we should retrace our steps.

If we ever rid ourselves of the use of gold for monetary purposes, the demand for it will shrink to that from industry and the arts, which would mean ruin for most of our gold producers. Obviously this is a very long way off indeed. At present demand comes almost entirely from central banks and exchange equalization accounts. At different times suggestions have been made to adjust production to the limited needs of these institutions.

At present the increasing gold production is swallowed up in isolating institutions, and for all practical purposes might just as well never have been mined at all. One suggestion is that central banks should announce that they will buy and sell only the gold now held by central banks, and should refuse to buy any newly mined gold. A less drastic proposal is that they should buy a progressively decreasing proportion of newly mined gold. Both of these proposals would create difficulties for the gold producers, and for such regions as South Africa, which base their prosperity entirely upon gold production.

The general conclusion of discussion in London would seem to be that the monetary price of gold will not be reduced. The price in terms of other commodities will be reduced through a rise in the monetary price level of other commodities. The general world demand for gold may be expected over a long period to fall, and this will have to be allowed to reduce production instead of merely piling up unwanted stocks of gold. And quite apart from these developments, the urgent problem to be solved at present concerns the distribution of gold between countries, which in turn involves the movement of current trade and of capital from one country to another. These are the problems which are creating the difficulties at present, and they are not to be solved, in London opinion, by reducing the price of gold.

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spring weather the past week gave a fresh impetus to nearly all branches of the retail trade, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Consumers were in a spending mood, says the report, and on some of the best days retail sales almost were on a par with the pre-Easter bulge.

"The final week of the month," continues the survey, "brought the largest volume for the month to the majority of retailers. Resistance to higher prices placed on some items was not generally in evidence. Many consumers bought ahead in staples, realizing that the necessary upward revisions in primary markets would not start to reach the retail division until fall.

"Although apparel for both men and women predominated, a close second was provided by sales of rugs, curtains, hardware, electric washers, and refrigerators. Demand for furniture, homewares, and sporting goods was extended.

All Sections Busier

"Higher than had been expected at some centers, the reports from all of the leading cities revealed an increase over the preceding week's sales, with the average running from 2 to 5 per cent. The rise over the corresponding 1936 week was more marked in most sections, which advanced the estimated volume of retail distribution from that period to a range of 8 to 20 per cent, taking the country, as a whole.

"As trade turned brisker, the improvement for the New England States over a year ago widened to 12 to 18 per cent. Flood conditions in some districts held down to 8 to 20 per cent over 1936 the sales gain recorded for the East.

"To widening industrial operations was attributed the bulk of the increase of 17 to 24 per cent over the retail sales in the 1936 week recorded for the Middle West," says the report.

"Rainy weather postponed so much shopping that the spread for the Northwest was narrowed to 12 to 20 per cent over a year ago. With the demand for house-furnishings nearly as strong as for apparel, sales in the South ranged from 15 to 22 per cent larger than last year.

"Although broadening slowly, distribution in the Southwest went 12 to 18 per cent ahead of 1936. For the Pacific Coast the uneven sales improvement ranged from 10 to 17 per cent over the preceding year.

Wholesale Sales Rise

"In contrast to the slowing pace of the few weeks preceding, buying in the principal wholesale markets started to broaden. Requests for immediate shipment were the largest since the March peak, orders ranging from handbags and dress accessories to shoes and hardware.

"It was the acquisition of summer goods, however, and the further covering of fall needs that were chiefly responsible for bolstering the estimated wholesale volume to 15 to 30 per cent from the 1936 comparative. Anticipating further mark-ups, more retailers built inventories, as the latter, while bulky in some lines, have not kept pace with the rise in retail sales. Overbuying virtually has been absent in most branches," concluded the report.

Lamb Prices Drop On Heavy Receipts; Hogs Hold Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Receipt figures on the various species told the market story during the week under review. It took a reduction in the local supply of cattle to hold values around steady figures, and the same was true in hogs.

Lamb values, however, broke sharply, mostly 75c to $1, when local receipts showed around 10,000 expansion for the first four days this week and approximately 12,000 at seven large markets for the same period. Medium weight and weighty steers came back to close 25c higher, but everything else in the cattle line sold steady to lower.

Hogs closed steady to 5c higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Indicating that the demand for good and choice bullocks scaling over 1250 pounds was broad, such kinds usually sold at a marked premium over lighter weights grade for grade. But late in the week common and medium grades of steers and yearlings became fairly active and regained all of the loss accumulated earlier in the period. Heifers sold steady throughout the week, best heavy offerings making $11.85, with the bulk of the week's supply at $8-10. Beef cows also sold steady, but cutters closed weak to 25c lower.

After reaching the week's top of $10.40 the hog top dropped back to $10.30 at the close, with the bulk of good and choice hogs of all weights at $9.85-10.20.

Lambs reached $12.75 at the high time but comparable wooled offerings dropped to $12.35 at the close. Most clipped lambs brought $9.75-10.75 for the week, with wooled ewes at $6-6.50 and shorn kinds $4.50-5.

Ford of Canada's Expenses $7,000,000 Over Receipts

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Wallace R. Campbell, president of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., said at the annual meeting of shareholders that the company paid out in Canada in 1936 $7,000,000 more than its total receipts from sales in Canada.

"The large proportion of export business is responsible for this situation," he said.

Gross revenue from all Ford sales in Canada was $21,558,648 while $28,651,993 was paid out in wages, salaries, freight, taxes, etc.

Mr. Campbell reported gross income from export sales was $15,907,034 augmented by $2,517,352 dividends from overseas subsidiary companies, totaling $18,424,386 from external sources.

Neisner Bros. Offers Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Neisner Bros., Inc., Rochester chain store operators, has offered to holders of its 21,822 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock the right to exchange each share for 1 1-10 shares of 4½ per cent convertible serial preferred stock. The company will call for redemption that portion of the shares not so exchanged.

Coin Minting Boom Held Recovery Sign

By the Associated Press

Washington

The mints are producing the greatest number of coins in their history, and Mint Director Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross says an upturn in business is responsible.

"I think there is no question but that the demand for coins of all sizes is the result of business activity," Mrs. Ross told a House appropriations sub-committee.

She said that in the first eight months of the fiscal year ending next June 30, 80 per cent more coins were delivered by the mints than in the same period last year.

She submitted a schedule showing 652,259,535 coins, with a total value of $39,844,126.45, were minted in the nine months ended March 31, and commented that "orders are growing progressively heavier."

Business Revival Seen Continuing By David Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A boom and crash period similar to that of 1928-29 is unlikely in the next three or four years, David Friday, economist, of Washington, D. C., told business leaders at the opening of the eighth annual conference of the Wharton Institute of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Friday refused to accept the premise that a boom now exists. He said that the so-called boom was rather "in the nature of a general business revival."

Revival to Continue

"This revival will continue," Mr. Friday said, "until the index of industrial production, as shown in the Federal Reserve Board's index, reaches the highest level of the last boom, which was 125, and it probably will go farther. After it reaches its highest point, possibly 130, there will be a slight recession."

Mr. Friday said the business revival was only "natural," after the depression, as it represented the production of needed goods. He said, "We didn't steal any of the goods we used from 1920 to 1929, and naturally we produced them."

"This country is not going back to 1929," Mr. Friday said. "We are too close to it and we are too cautious. It took 32 years to bring us to 1929, although we did have some minor depressions. I don't think it will take 32 years to make the next depression, but I don't think it will come in the next three or four years."

Wagner Labor Act

The Wagner Labor Relations Act was seen by George Taylor, research associate of the Wharton School, as requiring "sounder, saner union leadership."

"Under the Wagner Act," he said, "the unions must change their organizing tactics completely. The use of minorities to force a strike can be too vulnerable to an election that would exclude a union from all recognition. Obviously, the Wagner Act requires unions to devise new ways of inducing majorities to join.

"Its significance is not in a majority rule which might make it easy for unions to become exclusive bargaining agents, but in its requirement that the use of minority and force be scrapped for peaceful methods by which majorities can be induced to join unions.

"There are evidences to indicate that they will revise their organizing tactics. On the other hand, the use of discriminatory tactics on the part of employers would likely result in a reversion to minority coercion," he said.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 3

ALTERATIONS
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WILDMAN & NEWMAN, Inc.
33 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 550,000
Previous day 1,449,500
1937 vol. to date 194,430,555
1936 vol. to date 220,288,073

Oils, Specialties Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Quiet strength was displayed in parts of today's stock market but many issues fell back after yesterday's sharp ascent.

Selected oils, farm implements and specialties trudged upward for gains of fractions to 1 or more points. Steels, however, gave ground easily.

Dealings were slow throughout.

Transfers were in the neighborhood of 550,000 shares.

Favorable Earnings

Highly favorable corporation statements were plentiful, but some questioned whether the earnings picture would be so bright in the last half of the year.

U. S. Government securities were unable to progress and other bonds did little either way. Commodities were uneven.

Pointing higher during most of the brief session—some slipped in the final few minutes—were Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Houston Oil, Mid-Continent Petroleum, Socony Vacuum, Barnsdall, Skelly Oil, Continental Oil, Shell Union Oil, J. I. Case, Deere, Oliver Farm, International Harvester, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Peoples Gas, Chrysler, Electric Auto-Likte, Phelps Dodge, International Nickel, American Telephone, National Supply, Eastman Kodak and Worthington Pump.

Lower tendencies were shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, North American, Electric Power & Light, Howe Sound, American Smelting, Anaconda, Seaboard Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Steel Buying Holds

Interest was shown in forecasts that the expected recession in steel production might be postponed until late in the summer due to the fact new business booked in April was much better than had been looked for at the beginning of the month.

Analysts watching retail inventories for signs of over-buying by merchants noted that while stocks in New York department stores and in a few other cities were nearly 21 per cent higher at the end of march than at the same time last year, the increase for the country as a whole was only about 16 per cent.

Brighter crop prospects and the heavy movement of ore was said to have accounted for some of the recent buying in shares of the western, northern and northwestern railroads. It was not overlooked, though, that carriers in other territories have reported sharp expansion in traffic.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market rode an even course today, with most of the narrow swings favoring higher values.

A moderate demand for rails provided a number of gains ranging from fractions to a point. Other corporate groups were quieter, showing minor variations from previous closings.

U. S. Governments rested on their recent improvement within a small range.

Bonds of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Rock Island, Great Northern, Illinois Central and Nickel Plate led the modest upturn. Other gainers included Bethlehem Steel 4¼s. U. S. Rubber 5s and Western Union 5s.

Excepting a 2-point rise in Abitibi Paper & Power 5s foreign issues showed minor changes.

Boston Edison Co. Net Up During Year

BOSTON (AP)—The Boston Edison Company reports an income balance for the three months ended March 31 or $2,050,379, compared with $1,860,948 for the same period a year ago. It reported an income balanceefor the three months ended March 31 of $5,360,338, compared with $4,919,393 the previous year.

Earnings per share for the year ended March 31 were placed at $8.69, compared with $8.38 the previous year.

An "increased demand for electricity and electric appliances" was reported during the first quarter of this year. An increase of 8.6 per cent in demand for power and an increase of 14 per cent in sales of appliances during the quarter over the same period a year ago were reported.

Wheat Prices Rise Further in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Led by contracts calling for delivery of new domestic wheat two months hence, the wheat market continued to advance early today.

Weather maps gave no indication of needed moisture relief in Kansas and Oklahoma where crop prospects in many sections were reported to be diminishing.

Opening ⅛ higher to ½ lower, May 1.31¼-⅜, July 1.19¼-½, all wheat deliveries soon rose above the previous close. Corn started ⅛ to 1 cent higher, May 1.33-33¼, July 1.19¼-½ but later turned lower.

Boston Stocks

May 1, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elevated	65	64⅞	64⅞	65
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	51¼	51	51	51½
..	B & M st A pf	16	16	16	15½
..	B & M st D pf	23	23	23	21½
.84	Bos Pers Prop	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
..	Copper Range	11¾	11	11	11½
..	East Gas & Fuel	6½	6½	6½	6¾
6.00	Ea G&F pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	42½
..	East Mass pf	44	44	44	42
..	Eastern SS	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
8.00	Edison Elec	140½	138½	138½	139½
2.50a	Fir Nat Stores	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45½
..	Isle Royale	4¼	4	4	4¼
..	Maine Cent	24	23¾	24	24½
..	Narr Rac A	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	127½	127	127½	126¼
..	North Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
.40	Shawmut Asso.	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
4.00b	Torrington	111	111	111	110
1.00	Un Twist Drill	30	30	30	32
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	87½	87	87½	86½

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	78½	78½	78½	—1½
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr 30
36	30½	Addressor (1)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	1	72	72	72	—2
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
15¾	11⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Alleghany	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	43	Allegany pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegany pf $30 ww	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	Apr 30
52⅛	40	Allegany pr pf	2	40	40	40	Apr 29
45⅝	35¼	Alleg Steel (.40g)	7	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ¼
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	4	20½	20½	20½	Apr 30
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	230	227¾	230	Apr 30
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (1½g)	11	25	24⅜	24½	Apr 30
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	..
85	79⅞	Allied St pf (5)	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	Apr 28
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	17	65¾	64¼	64¼	—1¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 26
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39	39	39	..
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	1	101½	101½	101½	+1½
101½	83	Am Ax Ch Del (1g)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+1¼
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	Apr 29
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	61½	61	61	..
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	7	99½	98½	98½	— ¾
174	132½	Am Can pf (7)	1	153	153	153	Apr 29
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	2	56	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	+2
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab(1g)	1	89	89	89	+ ½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr 24
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98½	98½	98½	Apr 29
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	5	18½	18	18½	+ ½
30¾	24⅜	Am Comi Alco	8	25	24⅛	25	Apr 30
33⅜	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	26½	26½	26½	..
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅝	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	10	9⅛	8¾	8¾	..
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 29
68⅞	51¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	52¼	51¼	51¼	Apr 29
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	23½	23	23	..
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	57	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41	41	41	Apr 30
52⅜	45	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	9	45½	45	45	Apr 29
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	46¼	45½	45½	Apr 30
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 30
29⅜	21¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal	9	49½	49	49	..
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	..
16½	9¼	Am P & Lt	24	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	..
87⅛	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	62¼	62	62	Apr 30
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	54½	54	54½	Apr 30
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	19	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	29	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	30	29¾	30	+ ½
29	22¼	Am Seating	8	24	23¼	24	..
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1⅛g)	10	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅞
134	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	141½	141⅛	41½	Apr 30
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	..
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	60	60	60	+ ½
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	12	55⅜	55	55¼	— ¼
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
56⅞	45	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	46	45	46	Apr 30
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Apr 29
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	164¼	162¾	164¼	+1¾
99	78	Am Tob (5)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	1	81	81	81	— ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	130	130	130	+1¼
20⅝	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	14⅛	13¾	13¾	..
29½	18⅝	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	13	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅛	Am Woolen	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Apr 30
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	38	64	64	64	Apr 30
1¾	⅛	Am Wtr P	176	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 10
5¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+2⅞
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	6	51⅞	50⅞	51¼	— ⅝
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	80	80	80	..
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	..
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 29
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42	42	42	+1¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110⅜	110½	+ ⅜
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	7	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Apr 28
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	1	63	63	63	+1¼
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	3	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	1	17½	17½	17½	+1⅜
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 29
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	2	55	54¾	54¾	+1
106	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Apr 29
89¼	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	19	86½	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅜
94	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	99	99	99	+1½
55½	44⅞	Atl Cst Line	6	48½	48	48	+ ½
39	23	Atl G&W I	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf	2	35½	35	35½	Apr 29
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	6	31⅜	31	31	+ ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	11⅜	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
18½	16¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	16¾	16¼	16¼	..
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	51⅛	51	51	Apr 30
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	75¼	75	75¼	+2
18¾	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	14½	14	14	..
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	1	29	29	29	— ¼
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Apr 29
9¼	⅝	Aviation Corp	11	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	99	99	99	+1⅞
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd		97½	92¾	92¾	Apr 28
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	42	34⅜	33¾	34	— ¼
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	10	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	3	40½	40⅛	40⅛	Apr 29
43⅜	31	Barber Co (1¾g)	3	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	27½	27½	27½	..
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	28	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	..
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar(1.80¾g)	2	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
28¾	24¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	24½	24	24½	Apr 30
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	1.2½	1 2⅜	102⅜	..
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107	107	107	Apr 28
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12⅜	12½	12⅜	Apr 30
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	8	22	21¾	21¾	..
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
62	55	Best & Co (2½a)	3	56	55	55	Apr 26
135½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	40	86⅜	85	85½	— ¾
20	18⅜	Beth Stl pri (1)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
129½	117	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117	117	117	Apr 30
59¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	53½	53	53½	Apr 29
38	28	Blk & Decker (⅝g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Apr 30
48½	40⅞	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	24¾	24	24½	+ ½
49¾	33½	Boeing Airpl	9	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
48½	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	42	41¾	42	Apr 30
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	18	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner new	9	41⅝	40¾	40¾	— ¾
13⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¾
4¾	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	23	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	..
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	46½	46	46	..
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr 30
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
38⅛	22¾	Bklyn & Q F pf (3)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¾
53	32⅛	Bklyn-Man T (22e)	6	34¼	33½	34	+1¼
102¼	86½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	86½	86½	86½	Apr 30
25¼	32½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
50	45¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
24½	18	Brunswick Bal	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Budd Mfg	8	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	7	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅜
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	34	34	34	+ ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
35⅜	26¼	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	11	27½	27	27½	+ ½
11¾	7	Bush Term	3	8	8	8	..
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	15	15	15	+ ½
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
33¾	22½	Byers Co	2	24⅜	24	24	— ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	30¼	29	29¾	Apr 30

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½g)	5	40½	39¼	40½	Apr 30
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	22	4	3¾	3¾	..
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	33	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
37⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	3	28	27¾	27¾	..
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	9	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	43	13½	13	13	+ ¼
61½	48¾	Cann Mills (½g)	1	50	50	50	+1⅝
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
176½	138	Case (J I)	14	168½	168	168½	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	90	88½	89⅞	+1⅞
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	19	36⅜	36	36	— ¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Apr 24
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
39¼	13	Cent Aguir(1½a)	3	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	Apr 30
28⅜	7½	Cent Fdy	7	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
41¼	28	Cent R R N J	3	31	29	31	Apr 30
24⅝	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)		11¾	11½	11½	Apr 28
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	68¾	68	68	..
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	2	17½	17¼	17¼	..
61½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	1	54	54	54	— ¼
48	30	Checker Cab	2	30	30	30	Apr 28
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	13	59⅜	59⅛	59½	— ⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	— ½
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3¼	?	84½	82½	84½	Apr 30
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	?	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Apr 30
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¾
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	14½	14½	14½	+1
..	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 30
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27	27	27	Apr 28
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
70½	58⅞	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	1	59	59	59	..
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2⅞	2½	2½	— ¼
8⅜	5½	C R I P 6% pf	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	8	8	8	+ ⅜
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	21	20	20	Apr 30
22¼	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—2
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Apr 30

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	109½	Chrysler (1½g)	68	115⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ ½
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
10⅝	7	City Stores	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	36¼	36	36	Apr 30
69⅛	50⅜	Cle Cin Chi & St L	3	40	39½	39½	— ½
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	88	88	88	..
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	152½	152½	152½	Apr 30
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Apr 30
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	34	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	102⅜	102½	102½	Apr 30
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Atk (2a)	2	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅜
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	32	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94	93¾	93¾	Apr 30
39⅛	31½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	10	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ½
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¾	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117	117	117	Apr 30
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	62½	61¾	62½	+1¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr 30
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	67⅛	67	67¼	+1⅝
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	105½	105½	105½	Apr 29
21¾	14⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	11	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Com'with & Sou	31	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	3	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+1⅛
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	6	38¾	38	38¾	Apr 30
23	20¼	Congress Cig	3	15⅛	15	15	Apr 29
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	Apr 30
13¼	8½	Con Coal	3	12⅜	12½	12½	..
49⅞	37	Con Edis (½g)	26	38⅛	37¾	37¾	..
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105	104⅜	104⅜	Apr 30
53¼	33⅝	Con Film	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10	10	10	— ¼
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	45	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr 26
10⅝	6¼	Con R R Cuba pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
37⅜	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	11	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
37¾	23	Cont Bak A	6	26	25½	25½	— ¼
57¼	27⅛	Cont Bak B	12	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
109¾	97⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	Apr 30
69⅛	50⅜	Con Can (3)	11	54¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅜
25¾	20	Cont Diam F (½g)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr 30
42¾	26⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36¾	36½	36½	+ ¼
31¾	21¼	Cont Mot	10	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	40

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Market Is Steady, Curb Stocks Are Moderately Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Paper Trade Gains Seen Surpassing Other Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturers of paper report that sales and earnings to date far exceed for 1937 the progress of most industries, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

This experience, continues the survey, is in line with the trend of 1936, when production of paper amounting to 12,000,000 tons was not only about 8 per cent above the 1929 peak, but also sold at a more favorable price level than in 1935.

Demand for Containers

"Impressive earnings were recorded last year by producers of kraft and board paper," the report states. "Best of all were the profits of those units specializing in containers. Cartons over a period of years have made vast inroads into the business formerly held by makers of wooden and jute packages, and there is every indication that this trend will continue over the long term.

"Because of a further lift in demand during the first quarter of 1937, prices of such paper were again boosted. As a result, earnings ran far above the level of the opening months of 1936, with all evidence pointing to continuation of the present trend.

Newsprint Output Up

"Although newsprint producers are not yet earning adequate returns on their invested capital, they are recording improvement. Last year production equaled the 1929 peak of 4,100,000 tons, and for the first three months of 1937 output of North American mills was 1,186,000 tons, against 976,000 in the like period of 1936, a gain of 19.1 per cent. For the month of March alone all previous records were broken, with output of 384,000 tons, an increase of 19.7 per cent.

"With increasing prosperity pointing to greater newspaper circulation and advertising lineage, consumption of newsprint should continue to rise during 1937. Moreover, the price situation is strengthening. At $42.50 a ton, newsprint is $1.50 higher than a year ago. Prospects for developing larger earning power over the next few years, therefore, are bright."

Arrangements Made For Sperry Corp. To Acquire Vickers, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sperry Corporation has arranged with Fred J. Fisher and Harry F. Vicker to acquire Vicker, Inc., a Michigan corporation engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic pump valves and variable speed transmissions for automotive manufacturers, including Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, according to Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation.

Representing a further move by Sperry to enter the commercial field, Vicker's will be acquired by an exchange of 66,454 shares of Sperry stock subject to SEC approval. Mr. Morgan said the gross sales of Vicker's were now running at a rate of $5,000,000 a year and he was hopeful the acquisition would substantially increase the earning capacity of Sperry.

Mr. Fisher is the oldest of the brothers who developed the Fisher body used in General Motors cars. Mr. Vicker, a hydraulic engineer, has been engaged in this type of work for about 20 years. He will continue as president of the new Sperry subsidiary.

Financial Briefs

Since 1924 the national average annual gasoline tax bill paid on a motor vehicle has increased to $35.90 from $8.22, according to an analysis of the growth of automotive taxation in the United States made by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. In 1924 a national average tax of only 2.06 cents per gallon was levied on gasoline. Today state and federal taxes average above 5 cents per gallon. At the same time the use of automobiles has expanded rapidly. In 1924 the average annual consumption of motor vehicles was 401 gallons. Last year an average of 671 gallons per vehicle was used, a gain of 70 per cent. A third factor that has swollen gasoline tax receipts to the states is seen in the remarkable increase in registrations of motor vehicles, from 17,591,981 in 1924 to more than 28,000,000 in 1936, or about 60 per cent.

Sand and gravel operations in the United States in 1935 employed 8566 wage earners and paid wages totaling $8,340,408, according to data compiled for the Census of Business. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of sand and gravel during the year, for more than 10,000 were employed in the peak months. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in sand and gravel production in 1935 totaled 2086 with salaries amounting to $3,820,735. The total value of products of the sand and gravel industry in 1935 was $53,700,627, which includes $459,675 for work or services.

Draper, Williams & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have prepared a study entitled, "Bank Stocks as a Hedge Against Declining Bond Prices," in which they examine in detail current influences affecting the outlook for these types of securities. "It appears," they conclude, "that leading banks are in a position to register sharp improvement in earning power over the next several years, as a result of the indicated increase in the demand for credit, the indicated increase in the rental value of money and the expansion of commercial banking activities into relatively new fields."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
3	4¼s '47-52	114.13	114.13	114.13
1	3¼s '43-45	105.6	105.6	105.6
1	3¼s '43-47	105.22	105.22	105.22
12	3¼s '44-46	105.5	105.4	105.4
1	3s '46-48	103.3	103.3	103.3
4	3s '51-55	103.9	102.7	102.9
12	2⅞s '55-60	100.12	100.12	100.12
2	2¾s '45-47	101.14	101.14	101.14
1	2¾s '45-47 reg	101.11	101.11	1011.11
6	2¾s '47-51	100.2	100.2	100.2
5	2½s '49-53	97.14	97.14	97.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49	101.18	101.18	101.18

Home Owners Loan

36	3s 'A52	101.5	101.1	101.4
1	2¾s '49	99.18	99.18	99.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
4	Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
9	Alleghany 5s '44	99	98⅞	98⅞
6	Alleghany 5s '49	92	92	92
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Am&For P 5s 2026	79	79	79
1	Am IG Chem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
2	Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97¼	97¼
4	Am T&T 3¼s '61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	52¾	52¾	52¾
5	Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105⅛	105	105
3	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
8	Am Del 4s '55	96¾	96⅛	96⅞
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
12	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	AC Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	ACL cll 4s '52	93	93	93
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	43	43	43
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	113½	113½	113½
6	B&O cv 4½s '60	77	76⅝	77
1	B&O 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
4	Tell T Pa 5s '48B	117	117	117
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60C	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	103	103	103
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	90	90	90
1	Boston & Me 5s '67	84½	84½	84½
4	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	28	28	28
5	Blyn Man Tr 4½s '66	93⅛	93	93
1	Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	105	105	105
1	Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	99	99	99
5	Bklyn U Gas 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Canag Sug 7s '42 ct	26½	25½	26¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10	Can Pac 4s perp	94⅜	94⅜	94½
9	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	20	20	20
9	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	31½	31½	31½
1	Cen Ill 1t 3½s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98	98½
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	70	70	70
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107	107	107
9	Chesap Corp 5s '47	133¾	133¾	133½
15	Ches Corp 5s '44	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	K C SSouth 5s '50	114	114	114
43	K C South 3s '50	91	90¾	90¾
1	Chi Gas 5½s '53	88	87⅞	88
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¼	59¼	59¼
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	91⅜	91½	91½
10	L S M S 3½s '97	100½	100½	100½
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	93	93	93
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	58	58	58
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72½	72½	72½
3	Leh Val 4½s2003	65⅜	64½	64⅜
13	Leh Val 4s 2003	60	59⅞	60
1	Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Lewis 3½s '46	98¾	98¼	98¼
4	LongIsl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
8	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	40½	40	40
1	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	MilSpartan&NW 4s '47	39¾	39	39¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	63¼	65¼	65¼
85	Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15½	16
15	Mo Pac 5s '77F	43⅜	43¼	43¼
7	Mo Pac 5s '78G	43¼	43¼	43¼
26	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¾	20⅜	20¾
6	Mo Pac 5s 81I	43¼	43	43
1	Mob&O 4½s '77	33¼	32⅝	33¼
3	Mob&O 5s '38	34	34	34
2	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	91	90⅞	90⅞
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	88½	88¼	88¼
2	Nassau El 4s '51	50	50	50
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103½	103½	103½
13	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¼	104	104¼
1	Nat Steel 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	N Eng T&T 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾
2	NO Pub S 5s '55B	94¼	94¼	94¼
71	NYC cv 6s '44	119¼	118½	118½
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	96⅝	96⅛	96¼
13	NYC 4½s 2013A	90	89¾	90
10	NYC cn 4s '98	96¼	96	96¼
94	NYC 3½s '51 wi	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
5	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91	91	91
10	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	98¾	98¾	98¾
16	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	88½	88⅛	88¼
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NY GEH&P 5s '48	119½	119½	119½
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	28½	28½	28½
3	NYW&Bost 4½s '46	15½	15½	15½
14	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¼	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97½	97½	97½
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	92⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Ohio Edi 4s '65	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
7	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	101⅜	101½	101⅜
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104½	104½	104½
2	Pen Ch & Det 4½s '77	105	105	105
28	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104½	104⅝
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	115½	115½	115½
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	105	105	105
3	Pen RR 4½s '70	105	105	105
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
67	Pen RR 3¼s '52	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3	Phila Co 5s '67	104½	104¼	104½
3	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	131½	131½	131½
3	Ph Rd C&I 5s '73	32½	32	32½
1	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	60¾	60⅞	60¾
7	Port Ry,LT&P5s2'52	28	27¾	28
1	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	118	118	118
27	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	103½	103½	103½
6	Readg 4½s '97 B	107	107	107
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	98½	98	98
11	Rem Rand 4½s '56	106⅞	106½	106½
8	Repub Steel 5½s '54	118½	117¾	118½
5	Repub Steel 4½s '61	96	96	96
10	Repub Steel 4½s '56	97¼	97	97
15	Repub Steel 4½s '50	176	175	176
1	R I Ark & La 4½s '34	22½	22½	22½
3	StPeo&NW 5s '48	39½	39½	39½
16	StLSF 5s '50 ct	27½	27½	27½
10	St L S F 4½s '78	28¾	28¼	28½
13	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	35½	35½	35½
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	35½	35½	35½
23	Seab A L cn 6s '45	20½	20¼	20½
2	Sea A L adj 5s '49	10	10	10
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	30	30	30
4	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	16¾	16¼	16¾
1	Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
17	Shell Un 3½s '51	98¼	98	98¼
10	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98	98	98
2	Socony Vac O 3½s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Sou Nat G 4½s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Sou Pac 4½s '68	90	89½	90
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	So Pac 4½s '69	89¼	89¼	89¼
28	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
37	So Pac 3¾s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¼	95¼	95¼
8	South Ry gen 6s '56	100½	100½	100½
4	South Ry cn 5s '94	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93	93	93
1	Std Oil N J 3s '61	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
8	Studebaker 6s cv '45	127	126½	127
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
1	Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	101½	101½	101½
3	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	101½	101⅝	101⅜
15	Third Ave aj 5s '60	31¼	31¼	31¼
4	Third Ave 5s '60	59¼	59	59
112	Tidewat Asso 3½s'52	98½	98⅜	98½
3	Union O Cal 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅜	110½	110½
10	Un Pac 3½s '70	94½	94½	94½
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	104	104
1	Un Pac 2½s '71	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
9	U S Rub 5s '47	106⅜	106½	106¾
9	Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Utah P & L 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
3	Util P & L 5½s '47	57	56¾	57
12	Util P & L 5s '59	55	54½	54½
6	Vertinet Sug 7s 42 ct	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
1	Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Wabash 1st 5s '39	92	91½	91½
2	Wabash 4½s '78 C	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	West Md 5½s '77A	106½	106½	106½
21	West Md 4s '52	104	103¾	104
3	West Pac 5s '46 asr	34½	34¼	34⅛
1	Western Un 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Western Un 5s '60	101½	101½	101½
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	38	38	38
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	27	27	27
8	Youngst S&T 4s '61	101	100⅞	100⅞

Foreign Bonds

25	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	103⅜	102¼	103⅜
10	Akershus 5s '63	97	97	97
5	Antioquia 7s '45 D	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
27	Argentine 4½s '71	98	97¾	98
3	Ar 6s '57 A 101 14-32	104 14-32	104 13-32	
2	Argentine 6s '58 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Ar 6s '59Jan 100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32	
20	Arg 6s 1960 May	102	101⅞	101⅞
1	Ar 6s 60 Sep 101 11-32	101 11-32	101 11-32	
1	Ar 6s '60Oct 101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32	
2	Ar 6s '61Feb 100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32	
2	Arg 6s 61 May	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9	Argentine 5½s '62	100⅛	100	27-32
13	Australia 4½s '56	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
2	Belgium 7s '55	117½	117½	117½
3	Beri City El 6s '55	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Brazil 6½s '27-57	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2	Brazil 8s '41	46⅞	46⅜	46½
6	Brazil 6½s '26-57	37⅞	37½	37⅝
2	Buenos A 6½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
13	Buen A 4½s&4½s '77	76¾	76¾	76⅝
8	B A 4½s&4½s Aug '76	77	77	76⅞
4	B A 4½s 4¾s '75	80½	80½	80½
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	25	25	25
1	Canada 3¼s '61	98½	98½	98½
12	Canada 2½s '45	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	19	19	19
4	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19	19	19
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	19	19	19
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	19	19	19
3	Chile 6s '60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4	Chile 6s '61 Sept	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3	Chile 6s '61 Jan	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
6	Copenhag 5s '52	98¼	98	98¼
1	Copenhag 4½s '53	93¾	93¾	93¾
7	Cordoba 7s '57 st	76¼	76	76¼
3	Costa Rica 7s 51	31	31	31
2	Cuba 5½s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
16	Cuba 5½s '45	66	65½	65¾
3	Denmark 6s '42	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
2	Denmark 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
1	Finland 6s '45	107	107	107
7	GerCAr Loan6½s '58	26⅜	26	26⅜
10	Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	26½	26½	26½
1	Ger Gen El 6s '48	30	30	30
1	Mex 5s asd 45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	102	102	102
1	Nord Ry 6½s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Norway 4½s '65	100½	100½	100½
2	Norway 4½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
14	Norway 4s '63	96¼	96	96¼
1	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	100	100	100
5	Poland 7s '47	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Queensld 7s '41	109½	109½	109½
2	Queensld 6s '47	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	25¾	25⅝	25¾
1	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	26¼	26¼	26¼
3	Tokyo City 5½s '61	76	76	76
5	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3	Uruguay 6s '64 xin	64	64	64
1	Yokohama 6s '61	84	84	84

Total today (May 1), $2,711,000. Previous day, $5,483,000. Year ago, $3,630,000. Two years ago, $6,569,000. Jan. 1 to date, $1,380,623,000. Two years ago, $1,181,358,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Cn W & C 6½% pf	$2	..	June 18	May 31
Deere & Co 7% pf	$1	..	June 1	May 15
Mich Asso Tel Co 6% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Extra				
Canadian Foreign Investment	40c	..	July 1	May 15
Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd. A	12½c	..	June 1	May 10
Do B	12½c	..	June 1	May 10
Increased				
Lock Joint Pipe Co	75c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Standard-Cossa-Thatcher Co	50c	..	May 10	May 1
Ana Wr & Cable	$1	..	June 21	May 21
Eddy Paper Co	60s	..	May 28	May 10
Ingersoll-Rand	$1	..	June 1	May 10
Southw Cons Gas Corp	50c	..	June 1	May 15
Initial				
Brooklyn Daily Eagle Properties Corp 6% pf	37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 28
Burlingt Mills Corp	25c	Q	May 15	May 5
Interim				
Mexican Eagle Oil 11d	..			
Mid-Continent Petr	50c	..	June 1	May 10
Irregular				
Equity Shrs Cp	50c	..	May 18	May 5
Intertype Corp	30c	..	June 1	May 15
Reybarn Co	10c	..	May 20	May 5
West El & Mf	$1	..	May 31	May 10
Do pf	$1	..	May 31	May 10
Stock				
Deposited Bk Shares N Y, Ser A	2½%	S	July 1	May 15
Mullins Mf Cp, B	100%			
Regular				
Amer Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 13
American Fork & Hoe Co	25c	Q	June 15	June 5
Bandini Petroleum	3c	Q	May 20	May 5
Blackstone Val G&El	$3	S	June 1	May 14
Boott Mills	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Bruce (E L) Co, old & new 7% pf	$3.50	..	June 1	May 15
Canadian For Inv	40c	Q	July 1	May 15
Can Bud Brew	20c	Q	July 1	May 15
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 5
Creameries of Amer. Inc	$3.50 cv pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 10
Curtis Publish 7% cu pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	May 29
Dodge Mfg Corp (Indiana)	25c	..	Apr. 12	Apr. 2
Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd. A	25c	Q	June 1	May 10
Do B	25c	Q	June 1	May 10
Lock Joint Pipe Co	75c	M	May 31	May 21
Occidental Ins Co	30c	Q	May 15	May 5
Parker (S C) & Co Inc. A	50c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Do B pf	10c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 24
Pillsbury Fl M, Inc	40c	M	May 26	May 11
Rogers Paper Mfg Co $3.50 cu cv. A	90c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Std Am Tr Shrs	9.26c	..	May 1	
Weston, Geo, Ltd	20c	Q	July 1	June 19
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 10
Do B	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 10
Boss Mf Co	$2	..	May 15	Apr. 30

Bullock Fund Value Up

Net asset value of Bullock Fund, Ltd., was $23.60 per share on March 31, 1937, compared with $22.60 on Dec. 31, 1936, and $18.30 on March 31, 1936, according to a letter accompanying the quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share, payable May 1, 1937. On March 31, 1937, securities of 53 corporations were held. Cash amounted to 14.5 per cent of assets at the end of the quarter.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	341	656
Declines	180	88
Unchanged	164	89
Total issues	685	833

Makers of Building Materials Preparing For Expected Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In anticipation of an expected building boom, companies manufacturing products for the building industry have expanded capacities and increased the diversity of their lines, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

"Johns-Manville, for example, spent more than $1,000,000 in 1935 for modernizing plants and installing new equipment, and increased these expenditures to $3,500,000 in 1936.

Expansion Plans

"This expansion program, which will be continued during the current year, has increased the company's production capacity in roofing materials, rock wool and asbestos-cement products. The president states in his 1936 annual report that $3,400,000, appropriated for expansion, remained unexpended at the end of 1936 and would be used to continue the program in 1937.

"Minneapolis-Honeywell, which has been strengthening its industry position through diversification ever since 1930, acquired early this year the assets of National Regulator Company, a small unit engaged in the production of pneumatic control systems for public buildings and self-contained heat regulators.

"Otis Elevator has recently developed a complete new line of both passenger and freight elevators, using a control mechanism operated by buttons, and reports wide public acceptance. The management looks for this added line of products to contribute substantially to future earnings.

Plant Construction

"United States Gypsum made expenditures for plant additions and improvement totaling $2,356,000 in 1935 and $4,667,000 in 1936.

"These examples of widespread expenditure in the building industry indicate that leading companies anticipate a building boom of no small proportion, which seems likely to extend over several years."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 ¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	45c	45c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	⅛	⅛
60 days	⅛	⅛
90 days	⅛	⅛
4-months	⅛	⅛
5-6 months	⅞	⅞

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
3 mos bills	2⅝	⅝
Short bills	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20¾d	20¾d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 3½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	5	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.9314	$4.94⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.94⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0448	.0447½	$
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290	.2293	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021½	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5486	.5487	$
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2550	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2487	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2210	.4537
Spain—peseta	?	?	.3

British Give Naval Help To Aid Basques

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1 — Efforts to evacuate non-combatants from Bilbao are being intensified now that the British and French Governments are working together to provide protection for Basque vessels as well as her own merchant ships which are carrying refugees.

It is understood that two conditions are attached to Britain's guarantee of naval protection: first, that only non-combatants—women, children and old men—are embarked; second, that there is no discrimination between Loyalist and Insurgent sympathizers. The Basque Government has given facilities to the British Consul at Bilbao to see that both conditions are observed.

The official announcement that the British Government has acceded to the Spanish Embassy's request for naval protection coincides with the appeal published today by a number of members of Parliament, some of whom sympathize with the insurgents, and others with the Royalists, to support the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief under whose auspices Britain's part in the relief work is being organized.

It is expected that a majority of refugees will leave on Basque ships, though it is understood the French are making arrangements to supplement these. The question whether British destroyers will be used, as on previous occasions in other parts of Spain, is still open. If other resources are not sufficient, they will no doubt come to the rescue as before.

The task of providing for the refugees, most of whom will be destitute, is left to private institutions and individuals. The number to be cared for is not known, but it is expected to be considerable.

Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

that such a move would destroy the federation. Two years ago we went on record favoring dissemination of birth control information. We have grown to a point where we should be able to disagree with tolerance, and to express ourselves as we believe."

Mrs. Sporborg said that it did not matter whether the vote was "yes" or "no," so long as the organization took advantage of its opportunity to express itself. The issue was political, she admitted, but she asserted that it was not partisan.

An Independent Minority

"We would never grow if 2,000,000 women should always agree on everything," Mrs. Sporborg continued. "Our policy is to record the minority vote along with the will of the majority. No member of the minority is bound by the majority. She always has the right to try to win support for her side. Anything that deals with the future of this country should be considered without partisanship. It will not be partisan unless we make it so. It will not be personal unless we make it so."

Referring to speeches made to the convention by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana against the proposal, and Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan for it, Mrs. Sporborg stated that she "deplored both speakers for their personality attacks."

She declared that she is one of many who believe that the court may need reorganization, but that she thinks that the increase should be two or three judges, not to a possible 15, and that it should not be on an "unsettled basis, so that we will not know from time to time exactly how many judges we will have."

Part of the objection to Mrs. Sporborg's resolution had come on her wording, "that we declare our objection to the implications and the intent of the President's plan."

Criticism Is Checked

Mrs. Sporborg interpreted the two words. By "implication," she said, she meant the allusion to infirmity and age, and by "intent" she was referring to "the unsettled question of just how many judges we will have from time to time."

Mrs. Sporborg asked leave to strike out the phrase leaving the resolution a simple declaration against the President's proposal. Mrs. Sporborg was stopped by Mrs. Lawson in her criticism of the speakers who debated the plan before the convention, and Mrs. Pennybacker also was checked when she began to say that she had been "bitterly hurt" by statements in the debate. Barred from explaining what she termed "the background" of her feeling, Mrs. Pennybacker ended by saying that the debate had shown her that she had no right to vote on the subject, that she found herself unable to say whether or not she was "absolutely opposed to the whole thing," and that she needed more time to think.

No big question could be settled by two months study declared Mrs. Charles H. Prather of Casa Grande, Ariz., and she moved to refer the resolution back to the committee for more study. The motion was defeated viva voce.

"American women are not so weak-kneed" declared Mrs. W. D. James of Hanford, Calif., "that we cannot face these questions. How long does it take to get these questions through our heads? I don't care how many judges there are in the court. I want to preserve the protection given to my forebears by the Constitution, which should be the voice of the people, and not the tool of any one man, no matter what his ideals."

Mrs. Edward F. Hammett of Sheboygan, Wis., declared that no one needed to be uninformed on the question who had a radio, or who read the newspapers, or even who had sat through the debate in the convention.

"I don't know," she said, "what would be gained by a further course of study. Besides, we probably never will have another opportunity to declare ourselves since the issue undoubtedly will be settled in a few months time. It will be a terrible thing if it should go out through the newspapers that we women were afraid to vote on this question."

Mrs. S. Blair Luckie of Pennsylvania, honorary vice-president of the federation, spoke for the resolution and Mrs. George Marshall of Mount Airy, N. C., spoke against it, and then the vote was taken.

A group of resolutions run through with little discussion, put the federation on record for ratification of the conventions adopted by the Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace, implementing the Kellogg Pact, by making explicit the obligation of signatories and compulsory studies in schools of character building and crime prevention.

The women condemned attempts by any group of naturalized citizens to influence Congress in favor of what are termed legitimate interests of their native countries in questions affecting both nations.

The delegates endorsed a program of conservation measures including research in the fields of forest management; range investigation; forest products; forest survey; flood control and forest influences; development of farm forests; reforestation; acquisition of such submarginal lands as do not warrant private ownership, and development of recreational sources of all national lands. In addition, they ask the state federations to encourage the teaching in schools of conservation of natural resources.

They urged the establishment of special programs of adult education to safeguard democratic ideals, and under the head of emergency resolutions, protested any building in the Tidal Basin at Washington, and asked for the admission of Indian youth on the same basis as other children to penal and correctional institutions.

They pledged their support to enforcement of traffic laws, sent a telegram to Senator Kenneth D. MacKeller (D) of Tennessee thanking him for introducing a bill for the repeal of Section 213 and another telegram to the House Rules Committee requesting the prompt reporting out of committee of the bill to repeal Section 213. They approved the pending bill to provide assistance for stamping out illicit traffic in the narcotic marihuana.

Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

gious instruction would not respect the rights of minorities which, according to the treaty, have to be respected, while it is stated that the young Egyptian of good standing infinitely prefers to marry a cultured woman, a fact which would largely remove opposition on the part of the "black-coats" to her educational progress.

As a matter of fact, the opponents of co-education urge ethical rather than economic arguments, but, as the university authorities have already pointed out, funds do not permit establishing universities for both sexes.

United Front Broken Up

Politically, the unrest appears acute. The democracy of the Wafdist Government is being challenged by the conservative and personal-politic elements. The present Government is not above criticism, but the accusations brought against it appear largely sophisitical. A favorite theme appears to be nepotism, but the recognition of the rights of those who were in the past penalized by former governments on account of their political views, appears to be permissible.

The break-up of the "united front," that coalition of parties which was insisted upon by the late King Fuad as an essential preliminary to treaty negotiations, is not surprising, though unfortunate.

Students of Baltic Get Swedish Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Students from the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania recently had a one-month's course in Swedish social and political economy at Stockholm University.

The students also visited Swedish industrial enterprises and places of historical interest.

All expenses were paid by state authorities, societies and private persons. The course was arranged to promote cultural co-operation between the Baltic countries and Sweden.

To Light Street Signs

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Perplexed motorists who visit this city won't have to climb lamp posts after dark any more to read the street signs. City employees are installing mirror devices which reflect the beams from street lights onto the signs, making the lettering readable at a distance of several feet.

Toastmistress

Acme

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy
President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers

P. T. A. Delegates Go to Richmond For Annual Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 1—A brilliant program of addresses and conferences on problems of children and schools awaits some 2500 women representing 2,000,000 mothers, who were converging on Richmond today for the forty-first annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Already large numbers have been at work in preliminary committee and group meetings since Thursday, and the four-day Congress proper formally opens Monday.

Ickes Expected to Speak

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, tentatively has accepted an invitation to address the convention Wednesday. Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, will deliver the keynote address at the opening session Monday.

The first public meeting will be a tree-planting honoring "Congress Pioneers," Sunday afternoon, in Capitol Square, where Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Court of Appeals at Cleveland, Ohio, will speak. These exercises will be radiocast over Station WRVA. Dr. W. T. Thompson will address the congress on "Religion and Youth" Sunday night.

The State Presidents' Club will hold its annual breakfast sunday morning, to elect officers.

Governor and Mrs. George C. Peery will entertain delegates and guests Monday afternoon at the Governor's mansion. Dr. Forrest E. Long of New York University will make the main address Monday night, after which the Hampton Singers will present spirituals and work songs.

Conference on Narcotics

The Monday afternoon conference will be on "Study of the Use and Effect of Alcohol and Narcotics," with talks by Mrs. Hamilton Wright of the United States Bureau of Narcotics and Miss Nettie Allen Thomas of the Allied Youth headquarters in Washington, D. C. Howard V. Funk, national chairman of Allied Youth, will preside.

Sanford Bates, expert in prison management and executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., will discuss "What the Community Gives Its Children" at the Tuesday afternoon conference. Another conference will be held Tuesday afternoon by the kindergarten extension group, and Dr. Maury Dabney Davis of the United States Office of Education will speak. Dr. William T. Snow, consultant of the United States Public Health Service, will speak to the social hygiene conference on the same afternoon.

Annual Banquet

A highlight of the convention will be the annual banquet at the Mosque, Tuesday night, when Dr. Freeman will speak on "The Cradle of Our National Community," and Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national president, will be toastmistress.

The Congress will honor pioneers in the organization with music and speeches Wednesday. An afternoon conference on the congress magazine will feature talks by Mrs. M. D. Wilkinson of Tacoma, Wash., national chairman; Miss Frances Ulmann of New York, acting editor; Miss Alice Sowers of Washington, D. C., contributing editor; Mrs. H. C. Turner of Redondo Beach, Calif., and Miss Mary A. Ferre of Washington, D. C., circulation manager.

The main address of the day will be that of Miss Ruth De Young of Chicago, director of the Woman Congress and woman's editor of the Chicago Tribune, on "Pioneering in a Community."

Later in the evening the P. T. A. "Mothersingers" will present a chorus concert in a ceremony, "The Steps of the Pioneers," in which they will pay tribute to early P. T. A. workers in each state. Pioneers present will be introduced to the congress. Miss Mayme E. Irons of Decatur, Ill., is director of the "Mothersingers."

Dorothy Dexter, executive secretary of the league, urged the women to support the Nye-Fish bill forbidding exportation of munitions at any time from the United States; the Ludlow amendment providing for a national referendum before the declaration of war; and a bill defining the naval policy of the United States.

Vivisection Cases In U. S. Estimated 6,000,000 Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—As many as 6,000,000 vivisections of animals are carried out in the United States annually without any law to control this practice, said James H. Doyle in a radiocast sponsored by the Wisconsin Anti-Vivisection Society here. And if the experience recorded by the British official statistics holds for the United States, he added, 95 per cent of these experimental operations were conducted without any anesthetic.

Mr. Doyle cited a number of internationally known figures of past and present who denounced this practice: Gandhi, Queen Victoria of Britain, Voltaire, Dickens, Victor Hugo, Ingersoll, Mrs. Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, Luther Burbank, and others.

The only important service of this practice, he said, is rendered to the study of vaccination, which, Mr. Doyle declared, is not accepted by certain medical authorities as an unquestioned procedure.

He said that he was appalled by the instances of brutality which he had encountered in preparing his broadcast talk, and declared it his belief that the public would authorize laws to prevent them if it only knew the extent of the injury inflicted upon the subjects.

Education Loans Approved

RICHMOND, Va., May 1—Literary fund loans for a total of $104,000 have been approved by the State Board of Education, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced.

Workers in Cause of World Peace

Miss Gertrude Baer
International Chairman of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Hannah C. Hull
National President of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Loopholes in the Constitution? Possible Steps to Evasion Told

(Continued From Page 1)

od of prohibition to the prohibition or control of alcoholic beverages is in theory not a far step at all, in the eyes of some legal analysts. Thus, should an executive so desire, and should two thirds of the Senate agree, it is thought entirely possible to re-enact federal prohibition without going through the laborious process of constitutional amendment.

That the President and Senate have, in the treaty-making power, authority in effect to "amend" the Constitution, is fairly well known and established. Its use was discussed in connection with the drafting of a 40-hour week convention at the recent I. L. O. textile conference here. Such a 40-hour week law would formally be considered unconstitutional in the United States, at least prior to the Wagner Act decision. But it might have been held constitutional, the argument runs, if made as the result of a treaty, which is now in process of drafting and discussion before the I. L. O.

Could Plan Be Extended?

But if a treaty is sufficient authority to bring about a 40-hour week, it is asked, could not and might not the method be extended to other objectives from which the Federal Government seems estopped? Take the question of crop control. An international sugar conference has been sitting in London. If the American Government wished to curb sugar production—as it attempted to do through the invalidated AAA—it is suggested that a simple method would be to make a treaty with Cuba, for instance, under which both countries agreed not to produce more than a certain quota. Or in the question of child labor, which the nations have also discussed at Geneva and elsewhere, a treaty with an obliging or like-minded nation might suffice to get a federal child labor law past the Supreme Court, instead of going through the process of constitutional amendment.

According to the analyses of Dr. Hyde and numerous other constitutional lawyers, these things might well be possible. As Dr. Hyde says, that it would be necessary to establish only a "bare association with international affairs and international interests," which he adds "might and probably would suffice to sustain an agreement based upon a treaty."

But in all these instances, it would be necessary to secure two-thirds of the Senate. While that task might under many circumstances be easier than to put through a constitutional amendment, it is conceded that it sometimes would be very difficult. Ratification of treaties has been notoriously difficult in the past. Therefore Dr. Hyde discusses another subject even less known than the treaty loophole in the Constitution.

Executive Agreements

It is the question of executive agreements. He points out two types of executive agreement, both well-sustained in their validity:

1. Agreements in which Congress joins with a concurrent resolution of a simple majority.

2. Agreements in which the President acts alone.

Whether such agreements, binding the United States to certain internal policies which otherwise would be unconstitutional, could avoid that prohibition as treaties do, is confessed a difficult and obscure question. Dr. Hyde gives his opinion that while treaty-making springs from specific authority in the Constitution, executive agreements do not. Therefore, he believes that the type of executive agreement in which Congress shares, would have to be made under regular constitutional limitations. He does not state specifically whether he thinks an agreement made alone by the President is subject to the same limits, but that is the implication.

However, executive agreements—as a method of performing international obligations without running into the veto power of one third of the Senate— offer plenty of interesting possibilities to students of these questions without thinking also of the chances of getting around the Constitution.

Dr. Hyde points out that no definition of a treaty is to be found in the Constitution, and that there is a significant reference to separate methods: "International agreements or compacts." But it is granted to be hard to distinguish one from the other, except for the basic presumption that the most commonly used method of international agreement is through treaty, and that the treaty method always should be used when it will attain its objective.

However, it is pointed out that there have been international obligations assumed by the United States in its history without ever going to the Senate for ratification. Some of these are clarified and admitted. Thus the President has power to fix the terms of peace ending a war, and to assume obligations, and the subsequent failure of the nation to respect them "would constitute a breach of faith."

Unaided by congressional support, the Root-Takahashi agreement in 1907 brought into effect important limitations and control on Japanese immigration into the United States. In 1933, the so-called silver agreement placed obligations on the United States as a silver producer. Many American Presidents have perfected arrangements for settlement of claims with foreign states. Temporary, or working arrangements, are regarded as being fully within the authority of the President alone.

Other Instances Cited

There is an even wider history of executive agreements in which Congress has entered, but not by the two-thirds majority required to ratify treaties. Many such instances involve authorizations from Congress—for instance, to determine the existence of a particular set of facts, and if they are found to exist, to do certain things. On the basis, copyright restrictions are sometimes issued, import duties are relaxed, or many other positive international obligations are carried out without any treaty basis, or detailed approval by Congress.

Texas and the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by simple majorities of Congress, although international agreements for the transfer of sovereignty were involved. Membership in the I. L. O. came through a simple act of Congress, although the United States assumed numerous obligations thereby which in their field were not altogether remote from League of Nations obligations in the political field.

Thus, as a result of this exploration in fields of international law which may have a direct bearing on future constitutional or international policies, certain conclusions are accepted by students of the Constitution as relatively definite.

Definite Conclusions

1. Treaties, made by the President and ratified by the Senate, escape from Supreme Court jurisdiction when they involve definite international fields.

2. The President, in Dr. Hyde's words, "is enabled to go far in the field of agreement-making without violating the Constitution and may probably go farther than the Executive heretofore ever has seen fit to proceed."

3. But that the President, alone using his executive-agreement power, could also enjoy the advantages of freedom from constitutional inhibitions posessed in the treaty-making process, is still open to doubt.

Yet the mere fact that such a possible loophole is yawning in American constitutional law which was supposed to be air tight, is in itself deemed a striking fact, contributing more than ever to the thesis that the defense of American liberties is in the hands of public opinion and higher concepts rather than in forms of words.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Washington	May 4	Plymouth	May 10	May 3, 8:00 pm		May 4, 8:00	am
Berengaria	May 4	Cherbourg	May 10	May 3, 8:00 pm		May 4, 8:00	am
*Queen Mary	May 4	Southampton	May 10	May 4, 1:00 pm		May 4, 8:00	pm
†Bremen	May 4	Cherbourg	May 10	May 4, 1:00 pm		May 4, 8:00	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00	pm	May 5, 7:30	pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Malolo	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00	pm	May 4, 7:30	pm
Aorangi	Victoria	May 11	May 6, 4:00	pm	May 6, 7:30	pm
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00	pm	May 20, 7:30	pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00	pm	May 22, 7:30	pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Great Britain, North Ireland, Irish Free State.
†Except Great Britain, North Ireland, Irish Free State.

Women's League Told World War Not Inevitable

(Continued From Page 1)

ready stopped pacifist activities and others are likely to at any time.

Reporting on a newly stressed phase of the League's activities, Mrs. Eleanor Fowler told how members have recently been joining picket lines and supplying strikers with food and clothing to aid them where their demands for improved wages and working conditions appear justified. This phase of the League's activity is now organized in 18 cities. "Unless we have social and economic justice at home, we can't expect to have international peace," Mrs. Fowler declared.

In the absence from the city of both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the delegates were received at a White House garden party by Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's daughter-in-law.

Woman Heads Merit Board

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30 (AP)—The state civil service commission elected today Miss Grace A. Reavy of Cohoes, a new member, president at an annual salary of $9,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON, Back Bay, 67-71 Symphony Rd., nr. Fenway—2, 3 and 4 rooms, completely renovated $25 and up. Restricted tenancy. LAF. 0021.

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen A. Nixon, 4 rooms; reduced subrental to Sept.; renewal optional. 74 Fenway. LAF 4308, days.

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SUBLET—7 rooms, 3 baths, well fur., including baby grand piano, oriental rugs, etc.; present tenant obliged to be out of town; will rent reasonable to small desirable family. Call Mr. Palmer, LONG. 2432 eves. or Sunday WEL. 2580-W.

N. Y. C.—To rent immediately until October, completely furnished one-room housekeeping apartment on river, East 42nd St.; references exchanged; seen by appointment. Call DOROTHY CARMER, 45 Prospect Pl.; $65.00 month.

N. Y. C., 205 West 54th Street—Sublet two rooms, kitchen and bath; month or six weeks; now or summer. Telephone mornings, Circle 6-1671 (Apt. 8B).

SUBLEASE—May-October; large studio room, kitchenette and bath; piano. MOTT, 310 West 78th St., N. Y. C. EN 2-9664, mornings.

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AUTO instructor wanted; must be prompt, efficient and courteous. Dyer's Auto School, 299 Lowell St., Reading, Mass. Phone Read. 0982.

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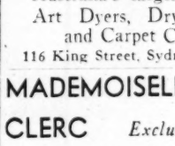

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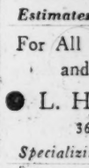

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Wake Up and Live' Demonstrates Sure-Fire Film Musical Methods

Breezing Home (Universal)—Flighty night club singer begins to take life and horses seriously when she becomes owner of a thoroughbred. Speed of the story does not quite live up to the title but in the end the crooked gamblers are foiled and the right horse gallops home a winner. William Gargan, Binnie Barnes, Wendy Barrie, Raymond Walburn.—Adults and young people.

Circus Girl (Republic)—Minor league romantic melodrama among the circus aerialists. Trapeze artist, believing partner dropped him out of jealousy over a girl, plans revenge but falls by his own trickery, thus facilitating romantic clinch. Sensational ending makes it unsuitable for the sensitive. June Travis, Bob Livingston, Donald Cook, Betty Compson, Charles Murray.—Adults.

The Crime Nobody Saw (Paramount)—And which very few will want to see, for that matter. Three comic mystery playwrights have a murder thrown at them just as their play deadline arrives. Results are understandable. Lew Ayres, Ruth Coleman, Benny Baker, Eugene Pallette and others.—Adults and young people.

History Is Made at Night (United Artists)—Odd but entertaining. Acting and deft handling of a shipwreck sequence are the high points. Romantic head waiter sacrifices all to save lady in distress from her brutal ship-magnate husband and succeeds in the end. Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur, Leo Carrillo, Colin Clive.—Adults and mature young people.

Hit Parade (Republic)—A number of popular radio celebrities come to the rescue of Frances Langford, a parolee who has made a hit on the air waves, when a jealous rival tries to ruin her career. Pleasing entertainment of its type. This is Republic's most ambitious venture to date. Phil Regan, Louise Henry, Pert Kelton, Edward Brophy. Also orchestras of Duke Ellington, Eddy Duchin and Carl Hoff.—Family.

The King and the Chorus Girl (Warner Bros.)—It's good fun to watch Joan Blondell as a candid Brooklyn chorus girl in Paris teach good manners to an indolent ex-king whose only domain is his apartment and whose only loyal subjects are his ex-prime minister and the ex-prime minister's wife. Fernand Gravet, a French star, makes a dashing American debut in a film which proves that fancy is sometimes bred in Hollywood. Edward Everett Horton, Alan Mowbray, Mary Nash, Luis Alberni.—Adults and young people.

King of Gamblers (Paramount)—One of our favorite villains, Akim Tamiroff, outdoes himself as the ruthless head of a slot machine racket. He is finally tracked down by Lloyd Nolan, a reporter, and Claire Trevor, a night club singer. Sociological aspects of the theme are quite overshadowed by melodramatics which may prove too violent for the more sensitive.—Adults.

Melody for Two (Warner Bros.)—Inoffensive musical comedy stuff about the romantic difficulties of two radio performers. All is righted after a sufficient number of love songs have been sung by the interested parties. James Melton's tenor receives agreeable recording. Patricia Ellis, Marie Wilson, Fred Keating.—Family.

Wake Up and Live (20th-Fox)—Jack Haley delivers the surprise performance in this new song and dance affair as the milquetoast crooner who faints at his first audition but finally makes good with the help of Alice Faye, Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell and some nifty new songs by Gordon and Revel. Patsy Kelly, Ned Sparks, Walter Catlett, Miles Mander and others.—Adults and young people.

We Have Our Moments (Universal)—More good fun from the makers of "My Man Godfrey" and "Three Smart Girls." Provincial schoolmarm vaults out of her small-town rut for a jaunt to Europe and runs into international crooks. While no major epic, it contains considerable entertainment. James Dunn, Sally Eilers, Mischa Auer (excellent) and others.—Family.

The Woman I Love (RKO)—Triangle drama against a war background. Anatole Litvak's direction is worthy of notice, the ending has been well contrived and performances by Paul Muni, Louis Hayward, Colin Clive, Miriam Hopkins and others are well executed. The film contains thrilling air photography.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "Stowaway," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Heroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Berkeley, Calif., reader shares a first contribution with the Cryptogram Club:

*HFMYLMMVG *HFV, GSV WZRMGB NZRWVM RH XSZINRMT GL YVSLOW, ZMW SVI NVHHZTV Z WZROB RMHKRIZGRLM. GSZMP BLF, *WLM *WVIL ZMW *O. *N.

Factual Figuring

To the number of States of the United States that touch the Canadian border between the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes —— add the number of States that touch one or another of the Great Lakes ——; subtract the number of sides to a delta ——; multiply by the numeral represented by the Greek letter "Delta" ——; and divide by the number of the position in the Hebrew alphabet of the letter "Beth" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different seven-letter words from the seven letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A D E E M R R

How Much Did Each Cost?

A boy paid $1.25 for a ball and a bat. The ball cost 25 cents more than the bat. How much did each cost?

Literary Pseudonyms

Can you identify each of the literary pseudonyms listed below with the correct author's name? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	O. Henry	A. Max Peshkov	
2	Lewis Carroll	Samuel Clemens	
3	Boz	Sidney Porter	1
4	George Eliot	Jacques Thibault	
5	Maxim Gorki	Charles Lamb	
6	Anthony Hope	Joel Harris	
7	Mark Twain	Rev. C.L.Dodgson	
8	Uncle Remus	Marian Evans	
9	Anatole France	Charles Dickens	
10	Elia	A. H. Hawkins	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

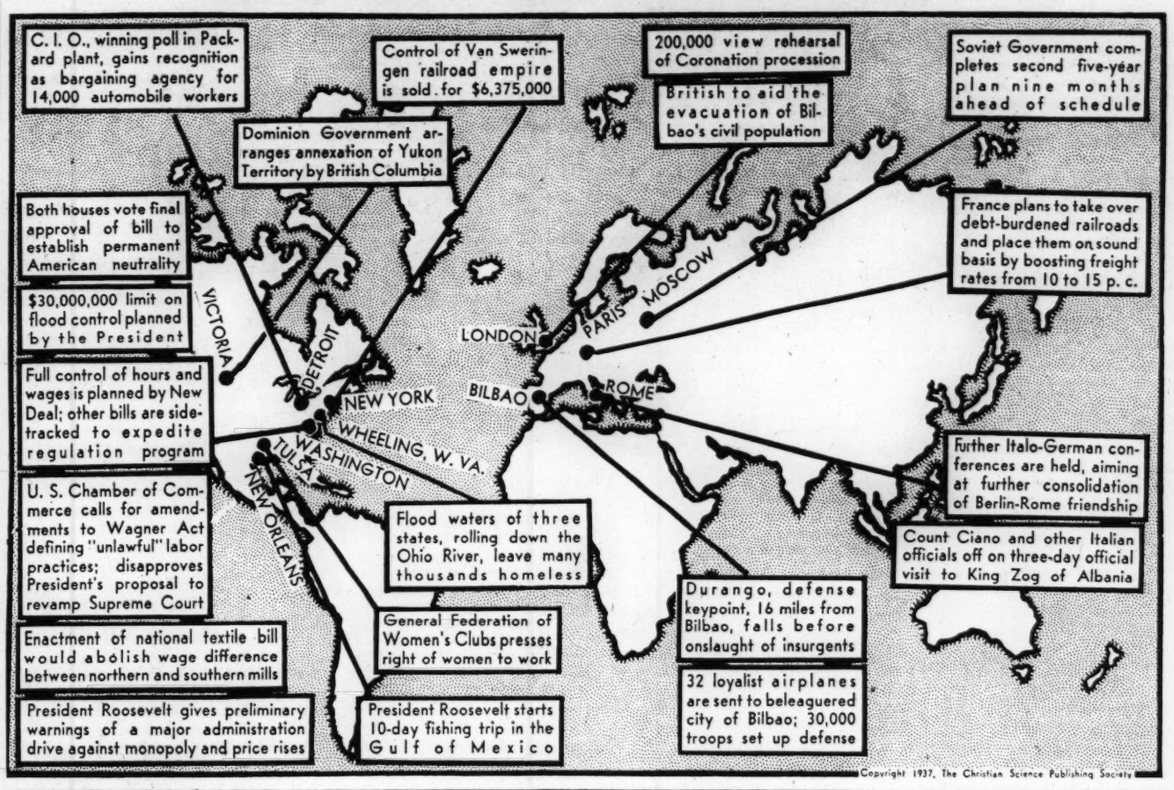
'Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: The League of Nations is certainly an impulsive outfit. A recent bulletin says the League has reached the conclusion that the Spanish war is a threat to peace.

Detroit News: In the cosmetic trade, a paper handkerchief has become "disposable tissue." We had heard the term but took it to mean an international treaty.

Philadelphia Bulletin: New York legislator wants compulsory teaching of safe driving practices in schools. Only dodging is taught now.

World News of the Week at a Glance


C. I. O., winning poll in Packard plant, gains recognition as bargaining agency for 14,000 automobile workers
Control of Van Swearingen railroad empire is sold for $6,375,000
200,000 view rehearsal of Coronation procession
Soviet Government completes second five-year plan nine months ahead of schedule
British to aid the evacuation of Bilbao's civil population
Dominion Government arranges annexation of Yukon Territory by British Columbia
Both houses vote final approval of bill to establish permanent American neutrality
France plans to take over debt-burdened railroads and place them on sound basis by boosting freight rates from 10 to 15 p. c.
$30,000,000 limit on flood control planned by the President
Full control of hours and wages is planned by New Deal; other bills are sidetracked to expedite regulation program
Further Italo-German conferences are held, aiming at further consolidation of Berlin-Rome friendship
U. S. Chamber of Commerce calls for amendments to Wagner Act defining "unlawful" labor practices; disapproves President's proposal to revamp Supreme Court
Count Ciano and other Italian officials off on three-day official visit to King Zog of Albania
Flood waters of three states, rolling down the Ohio River, leave many thousands homeless
Durango, defense keypoint, 16 miles from Bilbao, falls before onslaught of insurgents
General Federation of Women's Clubs presses right of women to work
Enactment of national textile bill would abolish wage difference between northern and southern mills
32 loyalist airplanes are sent to beleaguered city of Bilbao; 30,000 troops set up defense
President Roosevelt gives preliminary warnings of a major administration drive against monopoly and price rises
President Roosevelt starts 10-day fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico
VICTORIA
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WHEELING, W. VA.
WASHINGTON
TULSA
NEW ORLEANS
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
BILBAO
ROME
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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Proposals

A nonsense game which reverses the usual order of things! Everyone is given pencil and paper. The girls are asked to write proposals and the men to write acceptances. Names are signed on the backs of the papers and there is a prize for the best.

Much merriment will result when the proposals and acceptances are read.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Sunbonnet Sue, the dainty maiden is charming to behold, and her message a daily inspiration. Thank you, Don Dero and L. M.

Factual Figuring: 5 (Wash., Idaho, Mont., N. D., Minn.) plus 8 (Minn., Wis., Mich., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Penn., N. Y.) minus 3, times 4, divided by 2, equals 20.

Letter Juggling: Dreamer, Rearmed.

How Much Did Each Cost? Ball cost 75 cents; bat cost 50 cents.

Literary Pseudonyms: O. Henry—Sidney Porter; Lewis Carroll—Rev. C. L. Dodgson; Boz—Charles Dickens; George Eliot—Marian Evans; Maxim Gorki—A. Max Peshkov; Anthony Hope—A. H. Hawkins; Mark Twain—Samuel Clemens; Uncle Remus—Joel Harris; Anatole France—Jacques Thibault; Elia—Charles Lamb.

Quotation for Today

THE man who does not work for the love of work but only for money is not likely to make money nor to find much fun in life.—CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

In Lighter Vein

Exhibit

An old Scots woman was wandering around the local museum with her grandson. They came to a plaster copy of the Venus de Milo—with half an arm missing on one side and the whole arm gone off the other. "There ye are, my lad," said the old lady, pointing toward the statue. "Take a guid look at yon puir woman. That's what comes o' bitin' yer finger nails!"—Bee-Hive.

Practical Illustration

"Goodness, Sarah, what a kitchen!" exclaimed Mrs. Hinks. "Every pot, pan, and dish is dirty. The table is a perfect litter and—why, it will take you all night to clear things up. What have you been doing?"

"Nothing much, mum," explained Sarah. "Your daughter has just been showing me how they boil a potato at her cookery school."—Montreal Star.

Local Color

Friend: "What's the book you're studying so faithfully?"

Farmer: "Collection of rube stories. Mother thinks I ought to talk a little dialect to amuse the summer boarders who are staying with us."—Toronto Globe-Mail.

The Simple Life

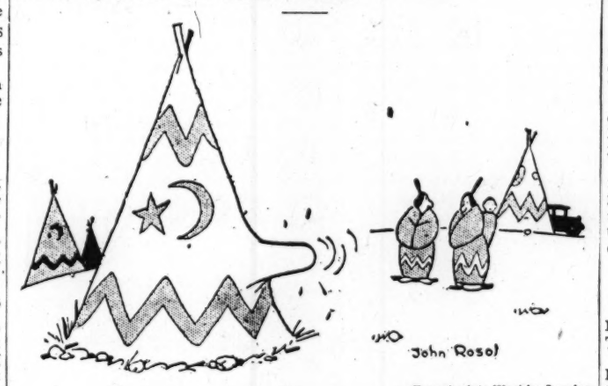
"Wouldn't you like to live on a farm?"

"Oh, that's the only way to live! If they only had subways, plenty of clubs, skyscrapers, and blazing electric signs on a farm I'd move onto one tomorrow."

Hello

Daughter: "Well, dad, I just ran in to your office to say hello."

Dad: "Too late, dear. Your mother ran in to say hello and got my last dollar."



"The chief's practicing on the trombone again!"
Everybody's Weekly, London

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Breaking Down Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Junta, Colo.

Aware of the need for a better understanding between races, the writer was inspired by a friendship which has been under her observation recently. An American woman running a small lunch stand in a Mexican neighborhood employed a small Mexican boy to make fires and help her in a general way. A loyal friendship has sprung up between the two. The woman has taught the lad good manners, helped him with school work, and praised his industriousness until it has become so intensified that he is obtaining other tasks. All know him as the boy who "loves to work."

During the past winter, the woman was incapacitated, and for weeks not once did the little friend fail her. The minute school was out, he went to see his friend, performing dozens of services willingly, joyously, and helping her to sell milk and pinon nuts.

The general thought has been to malign those of another nationality in the neighborhood of which these two are residents, but this one contact has caused that tendency to decrease.

They Endure

For love and beauty and delight
There is no death, no change; their might
Exceeds our organs, which endure
No light, but themselves obscure.
—Shelley.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Behest—*Be-hest'*.

Although a "behest" is ordinarily construed as a command, the Middle English *beheste* was applied also to a promise—allied to the Anglo-Saxon *behaes*, "a vow," and *behatan*, "to promise." Perhaps, then, we may be justified in reading into "behest" a blending of the meanings. For us, let it be a command, obedience to which results in a blessing.

Consentaneous — *Kon-sen-tay'-ne-us* (secondary stress on the first syllable).

In this word, we retain, in the original spelling, the Latin *consentaneous*, "agreeable, suitable." It is an adjective extension of *consentire*, "to consent to," compounded of *cum*, "with, together," and *sentire*, "to feel." Any action which may be described as consentaneous is accomplished with one consent—unanimously.

"Deep sleep" (Gen. 2:21)—The Septuagint (early Greek translation of the Old Testament) uses for the Hebrew term which we translate as "deep sleep" a Greek word which means "trance." The verse carries on the thought with the statement that, as a result of the trance, Adam "slept"—the word used being *hy'-nose*, the root of our "hypnotism." (See Baxter's edition of the LXX in Greek and English.)

Foetal—*Fee'-tal* (a clipped short).

"Help meet" (Gen. 2:18,20)—These words translate the Hebrew *'ezer*, "aid, help," and *neged*, "a part opposite, a counterpart or mate." Some readers may prefer to give out the verses so as to suggest the significance, "a help suitable . . ."; but, since the two words have gradually coalesced into one term ("helpmeet" or "helpmate"), the prevailing pronunciation is *help'-meet* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Indissoluble—Although Websterian die-hards are welcome to cling to the first—and difficult—pronunciation, *in-dis'-o-lu-bl*, the second pronunciation, *in-dih-sol'-u-bl*, has not only prevailing usage to recommend it, but ease of pronunciation and a resulting sense of understanding. *In-dih-sol'-u-bl* cannot be associated with "dissolute." Our advocacy of the common sense pronunciation is based on the overwhelming vote cast in its favor by our readers, an authority which the publishers of Webster's would gladly consult.

Inverted, subverted—When similar words are used close together and in contrast, the second word takes stress on the dissimilar syllable—in this case, *in-vurt'-ed, sub'-vurt-ed*.

"Invert" and "subvert" may appear to be identical in meaning, especially since the prefix *in* in the special case of "invert" suggests a motion upward, and *sub* (usually meaning "under") in "subvert" hints "from beneath." However, "invert" really connotes only a casual turning over, making the bottom the top. For instance, one inverts a bottle—something light and without foundations. But whatever is subverted is overturned from its foundations; it is forcibly overthrown.

Postulate—*Pos'-tu-late* (o short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* long).

A postulate (Latin *postulatum*, "a thing demanded"; hence also, "a thing granted") is a statement which is so obviously true that proof or argument is not required; the mere utterance of it demands acceptance. So-called postulates based on materiality are, however, refuted by spiritual facts.

Species—We may discriminate between the singular and plural forms (both spelled alike) by pronouncing the singular *spe'-shiz*, and the plural *spe'-sheez*

Usurper—Despite the growing use of the *s* sound, dictionary makers still record only the *z* sound, *u-zur'-per*.

One who usurps (Latin *usurpare*, "to acquire"—generally in a bad sense) commits a seizure without right; he encroaches unjustly on the powers, rights, or functions of another. Therefore the usurper is without a just right to his seeming powers.

Voluble—*Vol'-u-bl*.

This word is traceable to the Latin *volvere*, "to roll"; for, originally, to be voluble was to be easily rolled, or to be easily put into motion. As ease of speech was considered one form of rolling along easily, such fluency today has come to be taken as the chief distinction of volubility. Of course, the tendency of the voluble speaker is to over-estimate his abilities, even to the point of boring his audience.

Come With Me To Mexico

I.

Do We Have Everything?

If you live in Boston, you are only 3110 motoring miles from Mexico, D. F.—and all paved but 50 miles! From other cities the motor distances are: New York, 2900; Chicago, 2220; Buffalo, 2640; Toronto, 2700; Washington, 2660; Philadelphia, 2800; San Francisco, 2670; Detroit, 2440; Kansas City, 1760; St. Paul, 2270; Denver, 1960; Los Angeles, 2220; Seattle, 3340; Jacksonville, 2000. From Laredo to the capital the distance is 770 miles—so just add this to your distance from Laredo. And it requires only the slightest effort to average 400 miles a day.

Now, let's see—do we have everything?

Mexico is a land of diverse climates; we shall breeze across desert stretches, slash through low-lying jungle country, then climb to the great plateau where the capital, at an elevation of almost 7500 feet, luxuriates in perpetual spring. What about clothes?

Now, if I were a woman, I'd pack the following: a light coat, a knitted suit, a tailored suit and three or four blouses, a light silk dress, an evening dress, an extra hat, and perhaps a sport skirt and the fixings. No matter what milady takes along for shoes, she will find that high heels were not intended for the Mexican adventure; and she will probably be unable to wait until arriving at Cuernavaca to buy a pair of the extra-sensible, ultra-comfortable, and absolutely irresistible huaraches (wah-rah'-chase), native sandals which are rapidly gaining a foothold in the States. The snappiest styles can be had for from 5 to 10 pesos ($1.40 to $2.80). I paid 5 pesos for a pair in Taxco, and if you want to hear me purr, just happen around while I'm distending my toes in them.

The "head" of the house will get along nicely with two suits. (I drive in a light sweater jacket, and hang my coat in the back of the car.) Four or five shirts, six pairs of sox, six handkerchiefs, four or five suits of underclothing, a pair of slacks, and one pair of shoes will suffice. (He'll buy huaraches too!) Of course, if he is anything like me, he'll take along a dozen too many ties.

So it all adds up to this: Husband and wife can easily travel in two bags, a hat box, and a small case (for her cosmetics, his shaving kit, etc.). If you are addicted to some American toilet soap or cold cream, you'd better take along an extra supply. We had to pay one peso (28 cents) for a bar of Lux in the capital!

Remember to travel light! You will be coming out of Mexico with every imaginable sort of plunder—pottery, arrowheads, perfume, serapes, painted wooden bowls, drawn work, tiles, carved frames, machetes—so save plenty of room in the car!—**Daily Features Editor.**

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Signing to Complete Membership

Question: A bylaw reads: "After final acceptance, applicants shall become members by signing the Church Register, if signed within thirty days after Communion Sunday."

An applicant, having been otherwise accepted, finds that it will be impossible for him to return to the city in sufficient time to sign the register before the expiration of the thirty days. If the applicant made a statement to the effect that it was his intention and desire to sign the register, and had his signature witnessed and attested before a notary public, could this statement be attached to the register in lieu of and pending his actual signature upon his return to the city, provided, however, that he returned within ten days or two weeks after executing the statement?

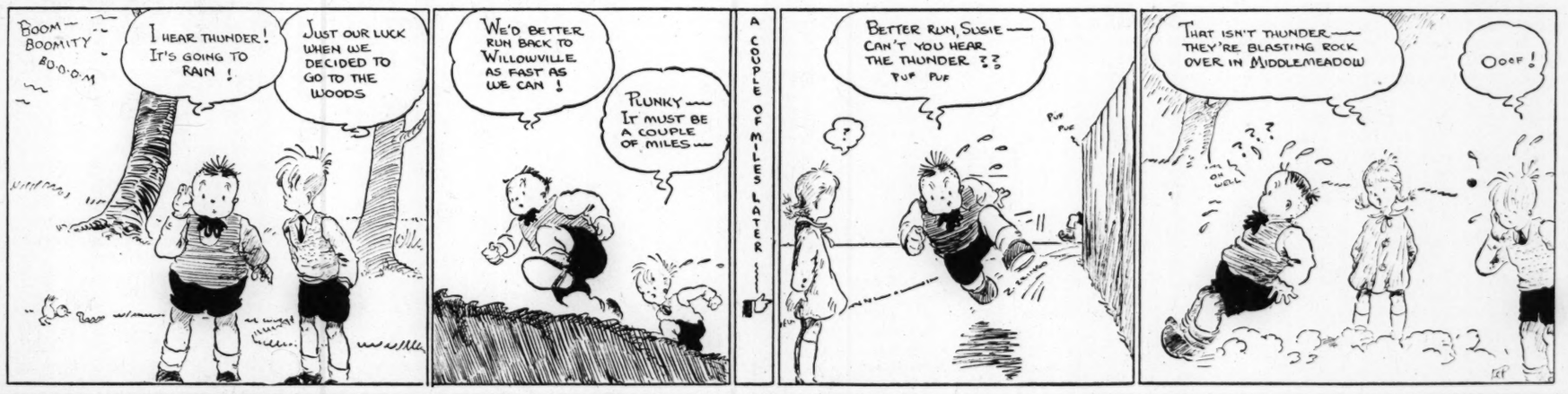
Answer: This is a question of law. The writer is unable to state whether under the statutes of this State the affidavit would be sufficient in view of the explicit wording of the bylaw. His opinion is that the membership should make every legitimate effort to accept such declaration in lieu of the actual signature before the specified time.

Repetition and Imitation

We dull life by mechanical repetition and imitation. We dull it still more if we submit it to mere system and if we ourselves become machines. In the game of follow-my-leader little depends on the lead.—Walter de la Mare.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Extra Exercise*

By LE PELLEY


BOOM— BOOMITY BOOM
I HEAR THUNDER! IT'S GOING TO RAIN!
JUST OUR LUCK WHEN WE DECIDED TO GO TO THE WOODS
WE'D BETTER RUN BACK TO WILLOWVILLE AS FAST AS WE CAN!
PLUNKY— IT MUST BE A COUPLE OF MILES—
A COUPLE OF MILES LATER
BETTER RUN, SUSIE— CAN'T YOU HEAR THE THUNDER?? PUF PUF
PUF PUF
THAT ISN'T THUNDER— THEY'RE BLASTING ROCK OVER IN MIDDLEMEADOW
OOOF!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wilbur Widgeon Explains*

By THE HAGERS

I BUMPED INTO A DUCK TODAY AS I APPROACHED AN ALLEY-WAY.
'TWAS WILBUR WIDGEON. "PARDON ME," I QUACKED. "DON'T MENTION IT," SAID HE.
"I WALK UP ALLEY-WAYS BECAUSE I FIND I DO NOT HAVE TO PAUSE
FOR TRAFFIC. I CAN'T STOP TO LOOK WHEN SO ENGROSSED IN MY NEW BOOK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Means at Hand

IT IS important to realize that the only likely alternative to the neutrality law which this week became the "permanent" policy of the United States was no law at all, and indiscriminate wartime trading with everybody in sight. This law strikes a compromise between two very different viewpoints. On the one hand are those who believe in strong co-operation with world peace machinery, and who would have left with the President authority to permit or forbid trading with one group of belligerents or the other. On the other hand are those who would have sealed up the United States, mandatorily forbidding the export of anything to any belligerent.

The law makes mandatory an embargo on arms, ammunition, instruments of war, loans or credits, and travel of Americans on belligerent vessels. It leaves with the President the imposition of a "cash and carry" requirement by which title to any goods he cares to specify must pass to foreigners before they are shipped, and shipment must be on foreign vessels. It also forbids solicitation in the United States of funds for any foreign government or faction.

The mandatory part of these embargoes is not likely to put such a strain on the American economy as to cause their breakdown, as in Jefferson's time. The cash-and-carry section, which theoretically can apply to exports of any kind, can be adjusted by the President to avoid impossible strain, as well as to seek to escape embroilment with foreign powers. At the same time, exercise of this adjustment by the President is a delicate task, possibly leading to controversies in itself.

Without the present neutrality law, in the event of war the United States would still be called upon to assert—with greater or less aggressiveness—the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. Without the law, Americans could export in unlimited fashion to the belligerents who will control the seas, and in a limited and dynamite-laden degree to the other belligerents. All the issues of controversy in the World War could have arisen again: search and seizure, sinking of merchant vessels, and so on.

Therefore the present law must be accredited a gain. At the same time, its actual operation will be awaited with grave uncertainty. Everything will depend on the nature of a possible conflict, on the wisdom of the Chief Executive, on the temper of the American people.

But if the American desire is to remain aloof, then it is better to prohibit export of lethal instruments and supplies, or the cash to pay for them, than to permit such export. It is better to halt the shipment of secondary commodities which may be more necessary to the war than bombing planes and machine guns. Quite possibly the "neutrality law" is not actual neutrality. All sorts of circumstances may arise, under which embargoes will be the worst kind of favoritism between the two sides. But the indiscriminate furnishing of war materials by the United States might not, and probably would not, be neutrality either.

With all its defects, the neutrality law seems to be a step ahead. It would be better if there were a functioning system of peace machinery, with which the United States could co-operate in preventing war. And nobody should get the idea that the new law is an absolute preventive of American involvement in war. But the peace machinery is today rusting away. The United States bears its share of blame for this dangerous situation. Yet, accepting world conditions and not world theories, there is a defense for the American neutrality law. Now it needs the alert interest of citizens, first to support its wise application, second to supplement it with that far more important thing: genuine war prevention by all the means within our power.

Child Health

THOSE thousands of May Day parties held in the United States in the interest of child health reminded a New York Times commentator of that old line from a Latin poet: "Life is not merely to be alive, but to be well." Statistics show that more and more children are being kept alive. From the figures, those interested in child welfare infer that there is an ever-increasing opportunity to promote such well being among children as will bless them with a happy consciousness of their health.

This is a laudable purpose, and one to which guardianship of the mind must assume a proper relationship to that of the body. If child health programs will help children to prevent diseased thoughts from taking root in their consciousness, if they will recognize that fear of disease is a foe of health, and that thoughts constantly and anxiously recurring to the body must be displaced by mental processes which lead rather to "being present with the Lord," they will speedily achieve their purpose. The poet's line might not suffer from an addition: "Life is not merely to be alive, but to be well—and to know that you are rather than to fear that you aren't."

Eel-ectricity

ICHTHYOLOGY'S "Electrophorus electricus," found only in the jungle-piercing rivers of Brazil, was the object of one of the most unusual expeditions ever sent out by the American Museum of Natural History. Lest one mistake this creature for a close relative of the lop-eared bloog, tripodero or side-hill wampus, be it said at the outset that South America's electric eel knows none of these.

In fact, electricus is a most useful member of society, as guests of the New York Aquarium learned recently. Three times a day officials would tickle captive specimens with a length of copper wire, causing them to discharge a current strong enough to ring a bell or light neon lamps. In the jungles, Dr. Richard T. Cox and Robert S. Mathews have found eels capable of giving out 500-volts of direct current electricity. The physicists took with them a novel "eel-caller," a machine sending electricity into the water at the same strength as that distributed by the eels. The electric eel, by the way, is more closely related to the carps and catfish than to true eels.

When these new captives are dumped into New York aquarium tanks for study, it is to be expected that natural scientists will approach them with considerable more appreciation for their shocking behavior than was displayed a year or two ago when several voltmeters and ammeters were burned out before it was learned that eelular current output had been considerably underestimated.

Who knows, some day someone may write a new proverb to the tune "go to the eel, thou electrician, consider her ways and be wise." These eels have already learned to insulate themselves against their own discharges and have a reputation for being the most efficient power generators known to physical science. Given a piece of beef steak or one small fish, a single eel can deliver as much electricity as a modern dynamo fed in tons of coal.

Shining Up the Knocker

THE bright colors of the automobile advertisements take on even more alluring hue in a million or more American homes at this vernal season; in as many more families the used car columns of the newspapers are being earnestly scanned. The measured hiss of the grease gun sounding on racks from coast to coast symbolizes the preparations others are making for summer driving. By the middle of June 40,000,000 tires will join in the happy, humming cacophony of the long, winding road. The 1937 tourist season will be rolling in high gear.

Where will they all go?

If last year's experience and this year's expectations may be taken as a guide post, a great many of them will visit New England. The historical shrines of the Colonists, the lush foliage, the inviting beaches, the White and Green Mountains, the Berkshires, Cape Cod and all the other attractions described in the advertisements were regarded as a pleasant place to visit by some 3,000,000 persons who spent between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 last year, making this business rank second in value only to the region's historic textile industry.

But it was not always so.

In 1917 tourists brought $115,000,000 to New England. A decade later it was not much more. In fact, only in the last few years has it shown decisive upturn.

Why?

Partly, of course, because the increasing number of automobiles and improved roads has made it progressively easier for the 25 per cent of the nation's population who live within a day's drive of New England to visit it; partly because the railroads and buses have shown enterprise in arranging tours and reducing fares; but mostly because of advertising. And a lion's share of the credit for this advertising must be given to the New England Council, an organization of private business men who first banded together in 1925 to see what might be done about restoring the feather in Yankee Doodle's cap to that jaunty angle betokening prosperity.

In New York's bustling Grand Central terminal—one of the principal railroad gateways to New England—the New England Council has just unveiled an attractive invitation to all to come and enjoy Pilgrim-land. This was but a sample of the group's publicity endeavor which has embraced newspapers, magazines and the radio in its scope.

The task in organizing the region's trades into a co-operative unit, in convincing the more conservative Yankees that they should adopt some of the promotion methods of Californians, Inc., or the Colorado Association, was tremendous. But they undertook it, and accomplished it thoroughly. They have inventoried businesses, studied markets, held endless conferences, invited new factories to locate where others had come and gone, sponsored machinery modernization campaigns, and infused the region as a whole with an up-and-doing attitude almost tangy with the atmosphere of the daring Clipper ship days, and quite unlike the picture held somewhat generally a few years ago of a region content to rest in the mellow memories of glories gone by.

Up Democracy

Book News of the Day

DESPOTISM is the same old cheat, no better today for wearing the names totalitarianism or collectivism. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat personal power is as cruel and repressive as under Tsarism, divine-right kingship or any of the older forms of absolutism. Tryanny still has the failings which caused men in many countries to struggle slowly out of it to the practice of self-government. Neither in economic security nor in political liberty are the dictatorships matching the democracies.

That is the theme of William Henry Chamberlin in COLLECTIVISM: A FALSE UTOPIA (New York: Macmillan. $2):

> Not only is the level of the dictatorships incomparably lower than that of the democracies as regards real wages and salaries and the cultural and material satisfactions which are afforded to their subjects; but the collectivist states have, in many respects, fallen below the standards of the régimes which preceded them.

Few who would dispute this testimony will bring to the discussion an equal wealth of knowledge and reasoning.

On Russia, particularly, Mr. Chamberlin speaks with conviction and authority, for as Moscow correspondent of this newspaper from 1922 to 1934, he studied the U. S. S. R. as few men have. He went to Russia with much sympathy for the ideals of Communism. Mr. Chamberlin also writes from some experience in Germany. His judgment of Italy is philosophic rather than factual. But for him "collectivism is written large on the banners of fascism as well as communism." In a chapter on the "New Technique of Tyranny" he shows that although modern dictatorships have all the weaknesses of ancient despotism they have a new strength in tools such as the radio and the printing press. Weaknesses, lack of liberty, shortage of food even, can be lost sight of in enthusiasm for racial superiority or economic utopias.

Mr. Chamberlin thinks capitalistic democracy will survive. He points out that Marxism, contrary to its author's prediction, has lagged in the most advanced industrial nations; today a large middle class has a vested interest in capitalism and would fight for it. He believes dictatorship will not be combated successfully by "red" scares and restrictions. How much better England by free discussion stood against communism than did Russia with Tsarist repression! Democracy's surest defense is to maintain freedom of speech and assembly and give to citizens more equal opportunity and more assurance of economic security.

Possibly the book's most incisive point is that if in democracies wealth gives power which may be oppressive, the oppressed can apply restraints through the freedom to speak, to organize and to vote against such power, while under dictatorship there is no recourse except violence.

If men can be kept righteous—or democratic—by being told that collectivism does not pay, this book should do a good work.

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Weakness in Disunion

By Frank L. Perrin

DURING recent months, more thoughtfully than at any time in the past, the people of the United States have sought to understand the philosophy and analyze the strategy of leaders of organized union labor. Gradually, for a generation or more, the not always reasonable but usually cautious and successful tactics of the older federation of organized labor, have operated to overcome previous prejudices held by both employers and the public generally. It was agreed, though not unanimously, that under the leadership and wise direction of Samuel Gompers and his lieutenants, organized workers in the skilled trades were inclined to be reasonable in their demands, and that adherence to contract commitments were binding.

While even the more liberal and sympathetic employers of labor were sometimes resentful under the progressive pressure of organized employees, and sometimes fearful lest the time might come when labor would make unjust demands, the consensus generally was that even in a crisis reason and justice would prevail. William Green, who succeeded Mr. Gompers, seems, in the main, to have pursued the policies of his immediate predecessor. But it is unfortunate, both for employing capital represented in industry, and for the workers and those dependent upon them, that the strength and confidence accumulated during a quarter of a century are being dissipated because of the belief, ignorantly held, that these have endowed labor with power which, even when abused, would be found to be only permissively enjoyed.

* * *

The neutrality of labor, politically speaking, was, under the administration of Mr. Gompers, its greatest asset. This could have been preserved indefinitely, to the advantage of unionized workers everywhere in the nation, even with the newer economic problems which have come as a result of the lean years and the gradual recovery of the normal equilibrium, if the mistake had not been made of overestimating the strength of labor organizations and of underestimating the strength, sanity and right motives of employers.

The opportune time for asserting the questionable rights of the champions and followers of any army of discontent is not in periods of normal recovery, when a nation naturally self-sufficient and ordinarily prosperous is seeking, for the benefit of all concerned, to re-establish the status quo industrially. This is especially emphasized by the fact that the people have discovered, as many politicians must sooner or later admit, that these readjustments and re-adapting processes have not been aided or in any way furthered by experimental partisan, or politically prescribed, legislative nostrums.

It is because of this, it now must be admitted, that popular approval has been withheld, almost from the first, from the spectacular counter-offensive of the insurgent labor contingent under the leadership of John L. Lewis. With or without reason, Mr. Lewis is believed by many to be politically ambitious. It is charged that he would enlist under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization those who, in the near future, may be rallied to the support of a political party powerful enough, and radical enough, to undermine the weakened foundations of the two older major parties.

* * *

The prospect, as viewed by the average American of whatever orthodox political faith, is not pleasant or in any sense reassuring. Admitting that much is lacking in constructive statesmanship, in vision, and in wisdom, in both the leadership and in the rank and file of the older parties, it does not follow that these can be manifested or be monopolized by those whose ambitions are not less selfish.

Speaking dispassionately and viewing the situation without conscious prejudice, it would seem that organized labor, so-called, has weakened its position by ill-advised disunion. It is not always easy, lacking a persuasive and convincing motive, to retrace even unwise and wrongly directed steps along a course which we soon regret having taken. But with a realization that a mistake has been made it is never too late to retreat or change our course.

Labor's strength is in union, not in disunion. Weakness and disintegration come as the inevitable and unavoidable sequel when the true objective of unified action is lost or forgotten. This is true in politics, in industry, and in the home. It is true in relation to all human affairs.

Some Overdue Whittling

She's a Braw Sonsie Lass

On a Scottish Island

"SHEILA persuaded Katie Crawford to fill that vacancy in the choir today," said Annie, and her aunts nodded approvingly.

It was Sunday on the Scottish island. Annie and I, together with the three delightful sisters who ran the School for Young Ladies, were on our way to church—a walk of almost two miles. The waterfront had been practically deserted when we set out, but now that the bells were pealing there was animation along its entire sweep. From doors and garden gates people emerged, singly, in twos and threes and whole families, and all converged on Kirk Wynd.

Miss Ann said to me: "Katie has spent her holiday fortnight here for the last five years, and," regretfully, "we never discovered that she had such talent. It wasna until Sheila came back from school—"

"Trust Sheila to find any music in the neighborhood," laughed Annie. The two girls were great friends.

"Katie isna easy to know," protested Miss Cathy. "She's diffident — even standoffish."

"That's only because she's big for a lassie. She doesna like it and she thinks others winna like it. As if folk cared!"

"She just shrank back when Sheila asked her to sing," corroborated Annie. "Said she was too bulky to be sitting in front of the kirk. She only promised finally as a favor to Sheila."

"She's really handsome," I put in. "She's like an Amazon."

"Aye, but *her* taste runs to wee folk."

"That reminds me," grumbled Miss Alice. "Her holiday for this summer is half over and Gavin Geddes hasna made up to her yet." (All three sisters were unblushing matchmakers.) "Nae doot he'd like to, but he has a daft notion aboot himself, too—thinks because he's sma' and dark and aye busy with fish bait, that she wouldna want him."

"Well, she doesna like city life," commented Miss Cathy, naïvely. "She told me she wished she could bide here."

"But that's no' to say she wants Gavin," demurred Miss Ann.

"Aye, but she does," affirmed Miss Alice. "Why else would she be hiring his boats so often? And at sixpence an hour! It's mair nor she can afford. And all she gets from Gavin is a frichted look."

"Let's think on some way to gar them be better acquainted," proposed Miss Ann. "It might start a romance."

The others agreed to this, but as it happened, there was no need for their kindly maneuvering.

We assembled in the gray old church, the bells ceased, the beadle escorted the minister to the pulpit and the service began. During the first hymn we all, I think, understood Sheila's enthusiasm over her "find." Katie's voice was really beautiful. And how different she seemed while singing. She blossomed. The stiff manner fell away and the lovable character of the woman was revealed.

The next hymn proved difficult for the congregation so we gradually found ourselves just listening to the choir and to Katie's notes soaring above the others. Gavin Geddes loved a melody and he stood enraptured, staring from his place behind John Gowdie, his book stuffed abstractedly under one arm. At length his delight carried him away.

Forgetting where he was he leaned forward and whispered—or thought he whispered: "She's a braw lass, John. A braw, sonsie lass."

This might have passed unnoticed if the others in the choir had been singing, but at that moment they and the organ had paused and Katie was carrying a few bars by herself, so each syllable of the hoarse rumble was heard distinctly. Gavin, suddenly aware of glances coming his way, tried to hide back of John, and John, acutely embarrassed by being party to such behavior, edged closer to a pillar. But Katie, after one startled instant, went on singing.

Later, when we went out, Miss Cathy said: "He'll hae to speak to her now. He canna do less after breaking in like yon—even if it was a compliment."

Outside we were chatting with this one and that, when Miss Alice gave me a little nudge. Gavin, hat in hand, and a flush on his dark complexion, was approaching Miss Crawford. They conversed for a few minutes, and then began sauntering down the brae.

"It might be," observed Miss Ann, hopefully, "that we're seeing the start of a romance right now."

And as a matter of fact, we were! Before Katie returned to work in Glasgow she had plighted her troth to Gavin and when she came back again, it was joyously to make her home on the quiet island she had learned to love so well.

M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

Oh, to Be in Japan—!

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE first signs of spring appear in Japan as early as January. For then the plum trees begin to open up their blossoms in the milder and warmer parts of the country, such as the Izu Peninsula. The Japanese, always quick to read a symbolic meaning into any natural phenomenon, see in the plum tree, which blooms in spite of cold and wind and snow, the feeling of the Japanese people, persevering and pushing ahead in spite of all obstacles.

After the plum trees, in their pink, yellow, white and rose colors, have spread all over the countryside one becomes conscious of the daphne, with its exquisite fragrance, suggestive of an oriental perfume. The delicate pink and white daphne blossoms are the second harbinger of spring; entrances to the many private gardens in Tokyo are sometimes lined with rows of daphne bushes.

The climactic flowering of spring is in April, when the world famous cherry blossoms appear. The cherry, peach and plum trees which put out blossoms are peculiar to Japan, planted only for the sake of beauty. For these trees bear clusters of fairylike blossoms and later leaves, but no fruit. In April, no matter where one may be in Japan, there are always cherry trees blooming in their ethereal shades of pink and white somewhere on the horizon.

The cult of the cherry blossom in Japan is universal. Side by side with the half dozen gorgeous flowering trees which one may see in the spacious garden of the well-to-do Japanese one will often see a little sapling which has been carefully cultivated in the tiny back yard of his poor neighbor. And practically every Japanese, whatever his occupation, takes time off in April to go off "cherry viewing," visiting some place in the parks or environs of Tokyo where the blossoms are to be seen to best advantage. Whole families, from the grandfather, in his Japanese costume and geta, or wooden clogs, and grandmother, in her dull-colored kimono, to the children, boys in school uniforms, older girls in Western clothes and younger ones in brightly decorated kimonos, crowd the trains and throng the "cherry viewing" spots.

* * *

Some enthusiasts make repeated trips in order to see the blossoms in different backgrounds, on bright days and gray days, by sunshine and by moonlight. Indeed the soft petals harmonize remarkably well with a nocturnal setting, when they are illuminated only by the moon and the stars. Sometimes a Japanese will feel impelled to write a short poem, a *haikai*, dedicated to the cherry blossoms on a strip of paper which he hangs on the tree which has especially aroused his admiration.

It is something of a fashion among sophisticated critics of Japan to disparage the innocent cherry blossoms as a false front which hides the squalor and injustices of Japanese life. Squalor and injustice exist in Japan, as in other countries; but it is a mistake to regard the cherry blossom cult as something artificial, merely designed to attract sentimental tourists. It enters very deeply into Japanese life and psychology. Many pleasant features of Japan, the almost uniform courtesy of the people, even of the least educated classes, in dealing with each other, the dignified, unhurried pace of life where modernism has not made too deep inroads are closely bound up with the nation-wide love of trees, flowers, mountains, streams, groves and other natural beauties of which the cherry viewing practice is the most striking expression.

* * *

Like the plum blossom, the cherry blossom has its symbolic significance. It is supposed to represent the heroism of Japanese youths who lay down their lives in a just cause in early manhood, just as the cherry blossoms fall to the ground while they are still fresh and beautiful after blooming for only two or three weeks. They begin to fade only after they have fallen and carpeted the streets with the soft pink and white petals.

The coming of spring in Tokyo is characterized by a revival of the street life of the capital, which has been somewhat dormant during the colder months. More children appear, carrying still smaller brothers and sisters on their backs. When they put down these burdens they play various games in groups. The boys prefer games of a military type, with pistols, rifles and swords for toys.

The itinerant organ-grinder is unknown in Tokyo; but his place is taken by the wandering storyteller who is often seen with an audience consisting mostly of children. He shows crudely drawn, brightly colored pictures and, in a deep, throaty voice, supposed to imitate the classical Kabuki actors, tells the stories which are associated with the pictures. The innumerable street vendors who sell noodles, sweet potatoes, beancurd soup and fish in the streets, each provided with his special cry or horn, gather more open-air customers, willing to pay two or three sen for a bowl of soup or a hot sweet potato. And from many houses come the strains of Japan's spring song, the "haru ga kita":

"Spring has come, spring has come. Where has it come? To the mountains, to the valleys and to the plains."